The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,771. New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
——— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
——— including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
——— including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	,, 2	0
First insertion, each line	,, 0	6
Second insertion	,, 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	,, 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

VINAY—April 20th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Albert Vinay, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BIRD—At Howrah, on the 10th April, the wife of Dr. R. Bird, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

HIGHT—At Cannanore, on the 10th April, the wife of Captain C. Hight, 18th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

ROSS—At Trevandrum, on the 1st April, the wife of Assistant Surgeon H. M. Ross, M. D., of a son.

DEATH.

LEWIS—On the 15th April, at the residence of Mr. F. St. Martin, Vepery, Mr. Wm. Lewis, of the Shevaroy Hills, aged 55 years, deeply regretted by his widow and a large circle of relations.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

CAREY—At Morar, Gwalior, on the 12th instant, the wife of Captain Carey, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PULLAN—MACKINNON—At Christ Church, Mussoorie, on the 11th April, by the Rev. R. N. Maddock, M. A., Lieut. Ayrton Pullan, Staff Corps, Topl. Assistant G. T. Survey of India, to Annie Helen, third daughter of John MacKinnon, Esq.

DEATHS.

HALL—At Muttra, on the 13th instant, Clementine Lydia, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, of Saharunpore, aged 2 years 3 months and 14 days, much regretted by her parents and relatives.

BECHER—At Shahjehanpore, on the 5th instant, Lieutenant George Arthur Berkeley Becher, doing duty with H. M.'s 10th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 22 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons Register, G. N. LIVESAY, Commander, has one large after Cabin disengaged. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LIVESAY on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE A 1 Ship COUNTESS RUSSELL, 965 Tons register, Captain J. THOMSON, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Countess Russell.*

FOR CALCUTTA.
(Calling on the Malabar Coast should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE First-class British Ship KRISHNA, 511 tons, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th April 1864.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first class French Ship "DUC DE MAGENTA," 558 tons, Captain DERANJO, will have quick despatch *via* Kurrachee. For freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Duc de Magenta.*

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SALSETTE, 1,491 Tons and (400 H. P.,) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 29th April, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P. M. on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship ORISSA, 1,646 Tons and (300 H. P.,) Captain A. PARISH, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 29th April, at [illegible] A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 12th May, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on 1st May, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time leaving Cochin on 8th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *via* Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship *India*, 1100 tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta, on 15th May at noon.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Wednesday. 20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday.... 5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Friday. ....20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Monday.. ....25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Thursday.....26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Friday......22nd April..	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....26th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE...	at 6 P. M.
Friday......29th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday.... 22nd April...	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday....26th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.
Friday .... 29th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Calabar*, Captain G. A. THOMPSON, from Calcutta, are requested to send their Boats alongside of her to take delivery as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE, Agent.
No. 27, Apollo Street.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Kate Gregory*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods forthwith, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain WALKER will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON &o Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 16th April 1864.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per MONARCHY, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain in any Boats that may come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain A. DAY will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have once left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.

MAHOMED, PEREIRA & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE—"SEBASTIAN CABOT"—The above vessel having arrived yesterday, Consignees of Cargo by her are urgently requested to second the Agents' efforts to avoid detention, by signing without delay, when presented to them, the Average Bond now being circulated and further by paying into the Agents' hands the required amount of Deposit on their goods, which can readily be ascertained by a reference to the Manifest which accompanies the Bond.

Consignees are also requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain STEELE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot.*
Bombay, 15th April 1864.

WANTED, a competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with Testimonials to "X.," office of this paper.

WANTED.—An Assistant GODOWN-KEEPER of experience, who has also some knowledge of Produce. Written applications to be sent to.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

WANTED AN APPOINTMENT with a Firm or Company in Bombay, by a Gentleman who has first class testimonials, has had considerable mercantile experience, and can offer good references in Bombay. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," at the *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT THOMAS CROSSLEY was this day admitted a partner in our Firm at this port and at Kurrachee.

Bombay, 13th April 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

With reference to the above notice, the business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will from this date be transferred to Messrs. PASSMORE & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1864. CROSSLEY & Co.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in connection with Messrs. Robinson Brothers of Liverpool, and Messrs. Robinson & Co. of Bombay.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.
Madras, 34, 2nd Line Beach, 4th April 1864.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank will be opened in Calcutta on 1st May proximo, under the charge of MR. J. M. ALEXANDER.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

MR. E. LARTER has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken over the business of the *Cambridge Hotel*, Forbes Street, where he hopes to realise the same patronage this Hotel has hitherto enjoyed.

Mr. E. L. will spare no efforts to make his friends comfortable, and gain their approbation.

Tiffins as usual, daily, at half-past one.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th April 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાંવેલી પરેશ કંમપેના લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેસ્તરન ઇનદીઆં શીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.

Solicitor in Bombay.—W. H. Crawford, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company hereby give notice, that in consequence of the great difficulties existing in the conveyance of Cotton over the Thull Ghaut, they will not receive any *unpressed* Cotton for conveyance at any station on the North Eastern portion of the Railway from and after THURSDAY the 5th day of May next until further notice.

The Bhore Ghaut Incline being open for Traffic, the Company will continue to receive unpressed Cotton for conveyance from the South Eastern portion of the Railway at Sholapoor, Barsee Road, Decksal and Poona stations up to the 20th of May next, inclusive, when they will cease to receive any more for conveyance until further notice.

Notice is also hereby given, that in the ensuing season the Railway Company will be prepared to give a preference in transit to Cotton that is fully pressed over Cotton in an unpressed state, from all stations where Cotton is received on the Railway.

By the term "pressed Cotton" is not meant such bales as are ordinarily received from Broach and Dhollera, but bales such as those now ordinarily shipped to England from Bombay.

JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 19th April 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,

5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરોએનટલ શીપઓનીગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमोटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED.)—PRESS HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT KURRACHEE.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Press House with Engine and Boiler House, Fence and Entrance Lodge in the Seri Quarter, Kurrachee.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specification, and schedules of prices, can be obtained on application to Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., the Agents to the Company at Kurrachee, or to the undersigned.

Drawings and abstracts of quantities may be seen at the Office of the Agent at Kurrachee from the 1st to the 10th April, and at the Office of the undersigned from the 14th to the 30th April.

Tenders to be lodged with the Agents at Kurrachee on or before the 25th April or with the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, and now occupied by the undersigned to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette.*

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain ,,
Coffee ,,
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned ageneral supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling ,, ,, with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable.* It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PEPTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMER, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Pric Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN *Poona,* Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary	No. 2 H.	
Do.	No. 3	
Do.	No. 8	
Do.	No. 8	With Lock and Key.
Do.	No. 9	
Do.	No. 10	
Do.	No. 11	
Do.	No. 12	
Do.	No. 13	
Do.	No. 31	Scribbling.
Do.	No. 32	Interleaved.
Do.	No. 33	Do.
Do.	No. 35	Do.

Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

Princess of Wales and Queen	Rs. 3	8
Princess Arthur	2	8
Duke of Cambridge	2	8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe	2	8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstein	2	8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon	2	3

THACKER VINING Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320	Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies	125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087.	80
The same set with emeralds	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059.	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025.	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805.	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets	54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636	75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and	45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091	24
Ditto, No. 1071	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071	20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021	16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022	28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.	
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ...and	18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.	50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007	75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074	55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032	27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034	50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004.	50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052	28
A ditto ditto engineturned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold	20
A ditto ditto chased smaller size	22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26.	15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17	10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ...and	14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 &	18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross	3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern	28
Ditto ditto smaller	16

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold	24
——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3	12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use	15
——— oval pattern	12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted	20
——— plain	11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin	30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and	35
——— Shirt Studs do. set	18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.

Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel rnamen set with 2 brilliants	40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set ith turquoises and pearls	32

CROSSES.

Of richly chased gold with single pearl	16

NECKLETTS.

Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and	26

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.

Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Bes Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni
Box his Ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmine
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil
Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.	Giblit	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Hare		Poachers	
Rabbit		Venison	
Mock Turtle		Oysters	
Mulligatawny		Soup and Bouilli	
Green Peas		Peas and Gravy	
Ox Tail		Vermicelli	
Salmon		Mutton Broth	
Hotch Potch			
Kidney			
Veal		Gravie	At Rs. 1.8 each.
Chicken		Partridge	

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

FOR SALE.

COPLEY'S MONTHLY GUIDE (APRIL) TO INDIAN RAILWAYS, Steam Navigation, &c. &c. &c. Price 12 annas.

POSTAL GUIDE (third edition, revised and enlarged, with Map,) containing the chief public Regulations of the Post Office, Telegraph, and Railway, Distribution of the Bengal Army, with other useful information much required by the Residents of Outstations in India. Compiled from available materials by F. J. JORDAN, Postmaster, Cawnpore.—Price in Stamps, Rs. 1½.

THE MADRAS ARMY LIST, corrected to 31st March. Rs. 5.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, do. Rs. 3½.

THE ROYAL ARMY LIST for March. Rs. 1½.

24 Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR APRIL, will be published this evening. Contents: Alone! Sensational Writing, high and low.—On the way Home. Letter VII.—A question concerning Love.—The Red Lancers of Bundelkhund; Chap. XIII.—Highland Regiments; the 78th Highlanders.—The Autobiography of a Sepoy (concluded.)—Our Theatricals in India.—The powers that be.—The Bombay Board of Cencors: minutes of meetings in March.—Critical notice of Major Medley's Professional Papers on Indian Engineering.—Military Summary for February.—Home Politics and Literature for February.—Indian Retrospect for March.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Bombay for March

Price for a single Copy, Rs. 1½.

Annual Subscription, in India, Rs. 16, *in England* 20½.

AGENTS.—Calcutta, R. C. LePage & Co.; Madras, M. J. Higginbotham; Agra, *Delhi Gazette* Press; Lahore, W. Cockell & Co., Poona, Hunt & Co., London, John Gladding, Junior, 13 Paternoster Row.

☞ The *Miscellany* has now completed its Seventh Volume, all of which can be had at Rupees Eight per volume.

Those getleman who have not paid subscriptions for 1862 and 1863 are respectfully requested to do so forthwith, or we cannot promise any longer to retain their names in our subscription list.

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

The Works of William Shakespeare. Edited with a scrupulous revision of the text. By Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke	Rs. 9	0
Ditto ditto in 4 volumes	26	4
Life of William Hickling Prescott. By G. Ticknor.	9	0
Beautiful Thoughts from Latin Authors, with English translation and a Latin index. Also an English index of subjects analytically arranged. By C. T. Ramage, LL.D.	4	8
The Treppers of Arkansas. By Aimard	1	8
The Buccaneer Chief. By Aimard	1	8
All at Sea; or, recollections of a half-pay officer	1	8
Roba di Roma. By W. W. Story	5	12
The Life of Edward Irving, Minister of the National Scotch Church, London. Illustrated by his journals and correspondence. By Mrs. Oliphant.	6	12
Professor Wilson's Notes. Ambrosiana. Vols. 1 to 3.	9	0
The Giant Show; or, adventures and misadventures of Benj. McLummund, Esq., &c.	3	12
The Cliff Climbers; or, the lone home in the Himalayas. By Capt. Mayne Reid	2	12
Student's History of English Literature. By. T. Shaw, M. A.	5	12
The Five Great Monarchies of the Eastern World, &c. Vol. II. By G. Rawlinson, M. A.	12	0
The Two Baronets. By Lady C. Bury	1	8
The Old Helmet. By Miss Wetherell	2	12
What will he do with it? 2 vols. By Bulwer	5	12
Cooley's Comprehensive English Dictionary (Chambers's)	5	4
The Youth's Companion and Counsellor	3	12
Martin's Illustrated Natural Philosophy, for schools and families	2	0
Morrison's Family Worship	9	0
Fletcher's Family Devotions	19	8
Sutton's The Colodion Process, wet and dry.	2	4
——— Treatise on Positive Printing	0	12
——— Photography in printing ink. Pouncy's patent process	0	12
Jabez Hughes's Principles and Practice of Photography, &c. &c.	0	12
Marryatt's Code of Signals, 1864	9	0
Lefroy's Handbook for Field Service	5	12
Arnold's Latin Composition, 2 Parts	10	12
Brighton—the road, the place, and the people	0	12
Instruction of Musquetry. Nov., 1863	0	12
Army Dress Regulations, 1864	1	8
Brigade and Divisional Movements of Cavalry Horse Guards, August, 1863	2	4
Play—Cramond Brig	0	8
Fownes's Manual of Chemistry, 1863	7	12
Murray's Grammar, large edn.	3	12
——— Key and Exercises. Each	1	8
Blair's Preceptor	3	4
Christy Minstrels' Songs, complete in 1 vol.	8	4
General View of the Criminal Law of England. By J. F. Stephen, Barrister	13	8
Roscoe's Digest of the Law of Evidence at Nisi Prius. 10th edn., 1861. By E. Smirke, M. A.	23	12
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence	15	12
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence	7	12
Newspaper and General Reader's Companion	3	0
Infantry Drill, official edition, 1863	3	0
Chambers's Encyclopædia, Vol. 5	6	12
Waverley Novels, 25 vols., cloth	25	0
Song—Sweet Spirit Hear my Prayer	1	8
Very little tales for very little children, 2 parts	1	4
The Child's Picture Story Book. 400 cuts	3	12
Chappell's Harmonium Instructor	1	4
Plain directions for purchasing horses &c. By Miles. Also Rarey's Secret for taming horses	0	12
100 Voluntaries, Preludes, &c., for Organ or Harmonium	0	12
Prayer Books, pocket, morocco, gilt rim and clasp	2	8
Illustrated London News Almanac, 1864	0	12
Burn's Self-Aid Cyclopædia	8	0
No Name. By Wilkie Collins	4	8
Longfellow's Tales of a Wayside Inn	0	12
Nautical Almanac, 1864 and 65. Each	3	0
Cobbett's French Grammar	2	12
Enquire within upon Everything	2	0
The Works of Oliver Goldsmith. With introductory memoir. By W. Spalding, M. A.	6	0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

LAND CHAINS.—Several best finished measuring chains, with a dozen arrows to each chain.

HERBERT & Co.

DUMPY LEVEL.—A first rate 14 inch Level by Elliot Bros. of 30 Strand, London, with tripod &c., complete. Apply to HERBERT & Co.

February 27th, 1864.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5½	Rs. 40
,, 14 by 10 by 6	,, 45
,, 16 by 11 by 7	,, 50

An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	Rs. 12
10 ,,	,, 15
12 ,,	,, 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BARREL ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with Keys to play on precisely similar to the Key-board of a Piano.

These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to finger the Music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS.—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain.		Kin's.		Albert.		Lilly.		Linear.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks ,, ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons ,, ...	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons ,, ..	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons ,, ...	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls ,,	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons ,, ...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. ,,......	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons ,,......	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle ,,......	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle ,,......	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives ,,......	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks ,, ...	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Amongst numerous other portraits of eminent men and those celebrated for any peculiar gift or accomplishment HERBERT & Co. here enumerate a few of those that have been just received. To prevent disappointment an early inspection is solicited.

Price 12 Rupees per dozen. Plain.

Professor Airy.
Sir Archibald Alison.
Duke of Athol.
Duc d'Aumale.
Auber.
Marie Amelie.
Cardina Antonelli.
The Japanese Ambassadors at present in England.
Dr. Babington.
M. W. Balfe, Esq.
T. Benedict,
Sterndale Bennett.
Mons Berryer.
Sergeant Bodkin.
Rosa Bonheur.
Sir David Brewster.
Shirley Brooks.
Sir Benjamin Brodie.
The late I. K. Brunell.
Captain Burton.
Bruce, Lord Chief Justice.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.
Rev. J. M. Bellew.
Baron Bunsen.
Sir James Brook.
Blondin.
Serjeant Ballantine.
John Bright.
Lord Brougham.
Sir John Burgoyne.
Louis Blanc.
Buckstone.
Mrs. Billington.
Mademoiselle Bressant.
Agnes Boucicault.
Duke of Buccleuch.
Sir James Bowring.
Lord Cowley.
Duke of Cambridge.
Duchess of Cambridge.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.
Richard Cobden.
Lord Cranworth.
Eliza Cook.
Michael Costa.
George Cruickshank, Esq.
Professor De Morgan.
Late Lord Canning.
The late Lady Canning.
Rev. Dr. Cumming.
Sir James Clerk.
Earl of Carlisle.
Miss Cottrell.
Madame Celeste.
T. P. Cooke.
Wilkie Collins.
Madame Carvalho.
Miss Kate Carson.
Duke of Devonshire
Duleep Singh the Maharajah
Earl Ducie.
Professor Donaldson.
Du Chaillu.
Lord Dufferin.
Alexandre Dumas.
Charles Dickens.
Mrs. C. Dickens.
Lord Dundreary.
Sir Herbert Edwards.
Sir Charles Eastlake.
Lord Elgin.
Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Fairbairn, W.
Professor Faraday.
Fechter.
Count of Flanders.
W. P. Frith, R.A.
Princess Elizabeth of France, (from a picture in the Louvre) friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Gough.
Signor Giuglini.
W. E. Gladstone.
Miss Arabella Goddard.
Colonel Greathed.
General Sir Patrick Grant.
Dr. T. E. Gray.
Rev. C. Gresley.
Madame Grisi.
George Grote.
Guizot.
Signor Gordoni.
Sir Hope Grant.
Earl Granville.
Lord Ellenborough
Lord Gomm.
Gibson, R. A.
Lord Grosvenor.
Duke of Hamilton
Duchess of Hamilton.
Charles Halle.
Haliburton, T.
Sir John Herschell.
Dr. Hofman.
Rev. Dr. Hook.
Thomas Hughes.
Professor Huxley.
D. D. Home.
Miss Heath.
The late Lord Herbert of Lee.
Haron Humboldt.
Mrs. S. C. Hall.
Miss Herbert.
General Sir John Inglis.
Captain Hope Johnstone.
Rev. Dr. Jelf.
The late Douglas Jerrold.
Mrs. Charles Kean.
Charles Kean, F.S.A.
Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Kinglake.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Charles Knight.
Louis Kossuth.
Rev. Sheridan Knowles.
Princess Lamballe, (from a Picture in the Louvre) Friend of Marie Antoinette.
Lord Lansdowne.
Lord Lyndhurst.
H. W. Longfellow.
Sir John Lawrence.
Lady Lawrence.
Earl of Lucan.
A. H. Layard.
Mark Lemon.
Abraham Lincoln.
Dr. Livingstone.
Longfellow, H. W.
Sir C. Lyell.
John Leech.
Dr. W. Lawrence
Mons. Lesseps.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Miss Carlotta Leclercq.
The late Lord Macaulay.
Daniel Maclise, R. A.
Duke of Manchester.
Duchess of Manchester.
Signor Mario.
Baron Martin.
Rev. Henry Melville
Meyerbeer.
T. E. Millais, R. A.
Count de Morny.
Countess de Morny.
Miss Fanny Marston.
Mazzini.
Baron Marochetti.
Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Rev. Dr. Manning.
Mrs. Alfred Mellon, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Celine Montelan.
Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Frank Mathews.
The late Genl Sir C. Napier.
The late Adm Sir C. Napier.
Ex-King of Naples.
Ex-Queen of Naples.
Miss Florence Nightingale.
Marquis of Normanby.
Lawrence Oliphant.
General Sir James Outram.
Professor Owen.
Bishop of Oxford.
The O'Donoghu.
Captain Sherard Osborne.
Miss Oliver.
Lord Palmerston.
Lord Palmerston at the age of 29; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
Rev. Punshon.
Sir F. Pollock.
Late Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
The present Sir Robert Peel.
Colonel Peard.
Paris Conference comprising 14 original portraits, (with key of the Ambassadors of Europe.
Count Persigny.
Miss Louisa Pyne.
Madamoiselle Patti, in the celebrated "Shadow Song" from Dinorah, with three other Cartes of her favorite characters. These are specially interesting.
The late Madame Rachel.
Professor Ramsay.
Sims Reeves.
Madame Ristori.
Mr. F. Robson.
Signor Rossini.
Duchess of Roxburgh.
The Duke of Rutland.
The late Rev. F. W. Robertson of Brighton.
Rarey.
Earl Russell.
Duke of Richmond.
Roupell.
Lord Redcliffe.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
Madame Sherrington.
George A. Sala.
Sir Walter Scott.
Shakspeare.
Mr. Stirling.
Earl of Shrewsbury.
Tom Sayers.
Earl of Shaftesbury.
Countess of Shaftesbury.
General Sir C. Straubenze.
Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Lindsay Sloper.
Stanley, Vocalist.
S. G. O.
The late Albert Smith.
The late Robert Stephenson.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Miss Carlotte Leclercq.
Miss Lousia Leclercq.
Sir Emerson Tennant.
Professor Tennant.
Miss Lydia Thompson.
Alfred Tennyson.
Thackery, W. M.
Mademoiselle Titiens.
Anthony Trollope.
F. M. Tupper.
Tom Taylor.
M. Thiers.
Tamberlik.
Professor Tyndall.
Signor Verdi.
V. Wallace.
Mrs. Windham.
Lord Westbury.
Duchess of Wellington
Professor Willis.
Sam Warren.
Spencer Walpole.
Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Professor Wheatstone.
General Windam.
Cardinal Wiseman.
Wagner.
Marie Wilton in four or five different characters.
General Williams, of Kars.
Dr. Trench.
Sir Charles Wood.
The late Rev. Dr. Wolff
Mrs. Yelverton.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Pints	,, 14 ,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,, 20 ,, ,,
Fine very old Do.	,, 36 ,, ,,
Sauterne	,, 20 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry...	Rs. 26	per doz.
Fine Old Port	,, 18	,,
Very fine Do.	,, 23	,,
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	,, 26	,,
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	,, 100	each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	,, 24	per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET. Per dozen.

St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	do.	Rs. 12
St. Julien do.	do.	,, 18
Pauillac do.	do.	,, 25
Pontet Canet do.	do.	,, 35

COGNAC.

Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	,, 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	,, 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	,, 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	,, 50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne,	in case containing	1	doz. each.
Mosselle,	do. do.	1	,,
Sherry,	do. do.	3	,,
Claret,	do. do.	2	,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		½	,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts),	in cases containing	3	doz. each.
Sherry,	do. do.	3	,,
Brandy,	do. do.	1	,,
Old Tom,	do. do.	1	,,
Whiskey,	do. do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned;

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,, 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	,, 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	,, 36	do.	quarts.
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.			
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.
parkling Moselle 1st quality	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	,, 35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	,, 25	do.	quarts.
CLARET.			
St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils aîné	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 3	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 3	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.	,, 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	,, 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do.	,, 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do.	,, 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amonfillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red......Pale Dry	,,	,,	30
Bronze do. / White do. Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,,	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	,,	,,	34
Do. Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	,,	,,	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } Moselle { and Jordan }	,,	,,	39
HOCK ,, / MOSELLE ......Pints	,,	,,	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	,,	,,	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	,,	,,	
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica...	,,	,,	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	,,	,,	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	,,	,,	21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	,,	,,	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	,,	,,	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN opportunity offers for any respectable Female wishing a passage home round the Cape to accompany a Lady with Children. A moderate remuneration would be given. Apply to the *Gazette* Office.

TO LET, from the 1st of June, the house now occupied by the *Bombay Gazette*. For particulars apply to the Manager of that journal.

VERY COMFORTABLE QUARTERS for one or more Gentlemen, at No. 12 Bungalow, Gilder Street, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tardeo.

BANDORA.—TO LET.—A neatly furnished and conveniently situated Bungalow. Address "P.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to
20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Bremen-built Clipper Ship "KING OF ITALY," 1,363 Tons Register. She carries a large Cargo, and has just made the passage from Liverpool to Bombay in 108 days. Apply to Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

CARRIAGE.—A SOCIABLE close or open at pleasure, modern stylish and comfortable, by Laurie and Marner. To be sold cheap: owner having proceeded to Europe, may be seen at Messrs. DOSABHOY EDULJEE'S No. 19, Medow Street.

REQUIRED.—A Sailing Vessel of about six hundred Tons, to convey hence to Mussendom and Bassadore, quantity of Government Stores and Coal. The Vessel will be required to be ready to load, on acceptance of Tender, and to proceed when ready.

Parties tendering their Vessels are requested to furnish rates, and all particulars, by noon TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 21st April 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Materials of the Parsee Agiary at Waree Bunder, will be sold by Public Auction, at the spot, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P. M. Materials to be cleared within twenty days from the date of sale.
GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th April 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.
Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—PERSONS desirous of tendering for the construction of the new Gun Powder Factory Buildings, about to be erected near the Village of Kirkee, may see the Plans and Schedules of quantities at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, where Tenders will be received on or before the 5th May 1864.
A. LEMESSURIER, Lieutenant, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of old unserviceable Naval Stores, consisting of Canvas, Sails, Awnings, Boats, Iron and Scraps, Masts, Yards, Rope Europe, and Coir, Coal Dust, also repairable Compasses &c., returned from the late Indian Navy Draftman's Department.

TERMS OF SALE.—Can be ascertained at the Storekeeper's Office, and purchasers will be liable to Customs dues.
G. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, April, 1864.

NOTICE.—FOUND in possession of a Sepoy of the late 48th Bengal Native Infantry as follows:—

1 Silver Hunting Watch, by Fisher, of Windson.
1 Small Gold Lady's Watch.
1 Double Barrel Rifle by John Lanchester, London.
1 Hydrabad Medal, (name removed.)

The above are supposed to have belonged to the Officers of the 2nd Company of the 48th B. N. I., who were murdered near Cawnpore in June 1857, and will be restored to any of their relations on sufficient proof being produced. Apply to
JAMES E. BURTON,
Officiating District Superintendant of Oude Police, Darriabad.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.
No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th April 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Friday 22nd ..... 6h. 10m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Friday 29th ..... 9h. 26m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	22	Mercury sets at 7.37.	5 39	6 18	11 12	11 30	20th April 1864. Time—8h. 38m. 43s.5.
Sat.	23	St. George M.	5 38	6 18	11 47		
Sun.	24	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 37	6 19	0 5	0 24	
Mon.	25	St. Mark Evangelist	5 37	6 19	0 42	1 3	
Tues.	26	Uranus rises at 9.12.	5 36	6 19	1 23	1 45	
Wed.	27	Uranus sets at 10.46.	5 35	6 20	2 9	2 36	
Thur.	28	Neptune rises 3.53.	5 35	6 20	3 4	3 36	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 6	KURRACHEE	April 15
AGRA	April 14	LAHORE	April 13
ALLAHABAD	April 16	LONDON	Mar. 25
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Mar. 3
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 16
BANGALORE	April 15	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	April 13	MEERUT	April 15
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 16
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	April 9	PENANG	April 11
DELHI	Mar. 16	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	Mar. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 29
HONGKONG	April 1	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864.

IT is certainly somewhat remarkable, as the *Times of India* points out, that, while Bombay is honouring with splendid testimonials its Jugonnath Sunkersetts and its Robert Knights, it allows a man like Mr. Forjett to leave the place, probably for ever, without signifying, by word or deed, its regret at losing the services of a man who saved Bombay in 1857 from treachery and violence while the Knights and the Sunkersetts were bent only on advocating the great cause of universal brotherhood. We may well doubt, however, whether Mr. Forjett ought to be condoled with or congratulated on the public indifference to his departure from Bombay. On the one hand, it is a pleasant thing to have a full pocket, even if the money come from the dirtiest sources; on the other hand, recent circumstances have made it a questionable honour to receive a testimonial from the enlightened citizens of Bombay. On the whole, probably Mr. Forjett may be considered lucky in having escaped from his native town with a light purse but a great reputation. For, now that he is gone, there are few men in Bombay who will not readily admit how earnestly and successfully he laboured for the public good. It is quite true that, during the last two or three years, since he was made Chief of the Municipal Commission as well as Executive Head of the Police, and had thus more authority placed in his hands, and more work given him to do, than properly come within the measure of any one man's capacity, Mr. Forjett's popularity, instead of increasing, has gradually fallen away. But no other man, in whose behalf the Government had committed the fatal mistake of uniting two such important offices, could have done better than he did to meet the demands made on his time and energy; and, if he was guilty in common with the other members of the Municipal Commission of omitting to do what he ought to have done, we are all beginning now to see more clearly than we could see in days when no one cared to enquire closely into the matter, that the Municipal system, rather than the Municipal Commissioners, should bear the blame of having neglected to make Bombay a clean, well-drained, and wholesome town. Mr. Forjett himself said very justly the other day, when the Bench of Justices passed a formal vote of condemnation of the Municipality, that if, two years ago, when he was first appointed President of the Municipal Board, he had found the Justices willing to give him their aid in carrying out the reforms he wished to propose, with all that energy and zeal which has of late been so conspicuous, Bombay would have been now what it perhaps will be five years hence. But all his suggestions were treated, we cannot say with contempt, but with utter disregard by the Bench, which never interested itself before the beginning of the present year even in the administration of the financial affairs of the Municipality, and which is now content to attack and vilify the Commissioners with whom it ought to have worked in fellowship.

These remarks have been drawn from us by Mr. Forjett's able letter in reply to Dr. Giraud's sensational lecture on the abominable conduct of the Municipal Commissioners in laying the foundations of a new town by depositing the sweepings of the town on the Flats for houses to be built thereon. As Mr. Forjett has often been accused of showing an entire disregard for the sanitary improvement of Bombay, it is only fair to him to mention that, when he was first placed on the Municipal Board, he at once endeavoured to discover means of improving the drainage of the town; and we believe we are justified in stating that Bombay owes to Mr. Forjett's discernment the recommendation by the Commission and the ultimate adoption of the plan of drainage which had been prepared by Mr. Tracey, then a clerk in the Commissioners' office, and which has been pronounced by the best engineers in England to be admirably well suited to the peculiar circumstances of Bombay. It required, we will not say the earnest advocacy, but the importunity of Mr. Forjett, to force this matter on the attention of the local Government, and to obtain their sanction to a scheme which will be found one of the most effective means of improving the health of the population of Bombay. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Forjett was not the man to persevere, in defiance of obvious sanitary laws, in the practice of depositing the sweepings of Bombay where they could not but be a potent cause of sickness among the inhabitants of the town. The letter which we published two days ago tells a plain, unvarnished, tale which goes far towards stripping Dr. Giraud's lecture of the horrid accessories which he used to terrify the innocent mind of His Excellency the Governor and the polite but unscientific audience whom he had persuaded to come and listen to him in the Town Hall. A chemical lecturer has this advantage over ordinary men, that, when he fails in argument, he can always, by producing a combination of bad smells, frighten his hearers into believing anything he chooses to tell them. No one can resist a lecturer, who, with or without provocation, can at any moment generate a stink, such as even Cologne never knew; and which is strong enough to drive every disbeliever out of the room. This privilege of lecturers learned in chemistry Dr. Giraud seems, according to Mr. Forjett, to have freely used; and we must say that Sir Bartle Frere and all the genteel world of Bombay cut rather a ridiculous figure, when Mr. Forjett describes them as being literally led by the nose by a lecturer who must have shamefully misrepresented the acts of the Commissioners, if he said that all the sweepings in Grant Road were only covered with a layer of earth six inches deep, when in fact *every day's deposit* was covered with earth to that extent. The recent experiments with earth as a deodorizer in Calcutta lend powerful support to Mr. Forjett's argument that the practice which Dr. Giraud so strongly condemned was not necessarily injurious to the health of the town; but, whatever be the truth with regard to this matter, it is clear that, as soon as the Commissioners knew how strong were the medical objections to the deposition of street sweepings on the Flats, they took measures for having the night soil conveyed to a distance from Bombay. Mr. Forjett's whole letter is, we take it, a manly, unprejudiced, and able defence of his conduct as President of the Municipal Commission; and Dr. Giraud is bound to offer to the public some explanation of the error into which he fell in charging Mr. Forjett with only doing his duty through fear of being prosecuted under the Penal Code, as well as of the vulgar exaggerations with which the sensational lecture abounded, and which were heightened in effect by the death's head and marrowbones drawings used on the occasion.

OUR English telegrams bring us the important information that all the obstacles which stood in the way of a conference on the Dano-German question had at last been removed, and that it was settled the Conference should meet in London on the 14th instant to settle amicably, we may hope, the controversies which have threatened to break the peace of Europe. Another interesting items of news is the fact that the Queen has at last resumed her public duties as Sovereign of England, having held two receptions in Buckingham Palace. The abdication prophesied by the *Times of India's* compiler of "special telegrams" does not seem therefore to be very near at hand.

ONE of that gallant and very useful body of men yclept the police has, (says the *Delhi Gazette*), highly distinguished himself at Agra. "He considered he had not been treated with that courtesy he had every right to expect from a comrade. He had not been relieved from his charge at the exact moment his time was up. When the relief came he remonstrated, and was met with a sneer. To draw his sword and whip off the head of his comrade was but the work of a moment. After accomplishing the feat he meditated a muck, and commenced by cutting down two men near him, but, we presume, second thought (proverbially the best) dictated to him the propriety of resigning himself to the tender mercy of his 'Hud Kunishtable,' who received his proferred weapon with becoming dignity, and lodged the delinquent in safety. We believe the entire body of police in the neighbourhood was promptly under arms, but all the persuasions of their leaders to disarm the murderer were ineffectual. And the leaders of course acted on the standing rule, that it is injudicious for men in their position to expose themselves to too great risks."

THE same journal learns that "the Political Agent at Odeypoor, Colonel Eden, in exercising the extensive and absolute authority conferred on him by a proclamation issued during Lord Elgin's regime, to prevent peculation and oppression on the part of native officials, has incurred the indignation of some of the discontented ones who feel the force of power, but not unjustly so, and the Resident has consequently had invectives and missiles hurled at him simultaneously. Before these disorderly ruffians would desist from their outrageous conduct, the guard attached to the Agency had to be summoned, and it is considered probable that additional military aid will be required from Neemuch, in case of further disaffection being evidenced. Measures must be sharp and decided, and if taken in time will create a salutary panic among these grumblers and keep them in their places, as well as instruct lookers on at a distance."

OUR readers will (says the *Madras Times*) learn with considerable satisfaction, that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company have determined to reduce their rates of passage money from the 1st of June next. "In the year 1857, the Directors made a reduction in the Company's rates, which continued in force till 1861. In that year, owing to the extraordinary rise in the cost and freight of coals, and the enhanced price of all descriptions of Naval stores, the Directors were reluctantly compelled to return to the rates of passage money previously in force. They now state that a decrease in the price of coal and other expenses of steam navigation, enables them to reduce the Company's passage rates to the undernoted scale, which will take effect from and after the 1st June next, viz.:—

From Southampton to

Aden,	*a*	£ 60	Penang,	*b*	£ 95
Bombay,	*b*	,, 85	Singapore,	*b*	,, 100
Ceylon,	*b*	,, 85	Hong Kong,	*a*	,, 120
Mauritius,	*b*	,, 85	Shanghai,	*c*	,, 130
Reunion,	*b*	,, 85	K. Geor. Sound	*d*	,, 110
Madras,	*b*	,, 90	Melbourne,	*d*	,, 120
Calcutta,	*b*	,, 95	Sydney,	*d*	,, 120

(*a*) Reduced £10 (*b*) Reduced £15 (*c*) Reduced £20 (*d*) Reduced £30.

"The reserved rates for married couples from Southampton to Madras have been reduced from £260 to £230.

"The above rates are exclusive of the charge for transit through Egypt; viz., £7 for each 1st class passenger, and £3-10 for each 2nd class passenger."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, 26TH MARCH.

The *Star* believes that Gladstone's surplus will be between three and four millions.

It is rumoured that General Peel will assume the Conservative leadership in the House of Commons.

Garibaldi is on his way to England.

The reduced rate of the pattern post between England and India comes into operation on the 1st of April.

The Danish Rigsdag is closed. The King said he was ready to do everything that might serve to obtain peace, of which, however, the prospect was still distant. He never would consent to humiliating conditions of peace.

The King of Denmark is with the army.

A lengthy Danish circular gives a history of the arbitrary proceedings of the Allies in Schleswig.

The assent of Austria and Prussia to the conference without the basis of an armistice is again announced.

The Norwegian Storthing has unanimously recommended the adoption of the Government proposal relative to the armaments in favour of Denmark. The Paris *Moniteur* prominently publishes the King of Sweden's speech on the opening of the Storthing.

A Russian camp will be established in Finland during the ensuing summer.

It is asserted that Klapka and Turr are at the head of the revolutionary movements in the Danubian principalities.

Serious disturbances have occurred in Pesth; several persons arrested.

There has been another change of Ministry in Greece.

Letters from New York of the 12th March state that Chase has withdrawn from the candidature for the presidency, and that a majority in New York has voted in favour of permitting soldiers and sailors to vote.

LONDON, 30TH MARCH.

Latest dates from New York, 19th March. Grant has superseded Halleck, and has established his head-quarters with the army of the Potomac. Sherman is Grant's successor in the south-west. Lincoln has called for two hundred thousand additional troops. Farragut has abandoned the attack on Mobile. Both Houses of Congress have authorised Chase to sell gold.

The Danish Conference commences in London on the 12th April.

The Prussians attempted to storm Duppel on the 28th, but were repulsed after five hours' fighting.

LONDON, 3RD APRIL, 5 P. M.

Latest dates from America, New York, 23rd March.

Immediate advance of Grant on Richmond expected.

Combined Confederate attack on Norfolk apprehended.

Porter and Sherman have left for Red River. Banks moving.

The revenue for the year has decreased by 400,000 dollars only.

The Queen has held two receptions at Buckingham Palace.

First parallel before Duppell completed.

Fair Dhollera, on spot, 22d. steady.

7lb. 40in. Shirtings, 17s.

THE NURSERY TALES OF INDIA AND EUROPE.

IT is much to be regretted that the nursery stories of the world have received so little attention from competent enquirers as a subject of critical research; for there is little doubt that among them are to be found the oldest compositions extant—compositions as far exceeding in antiquity all written works, as speaking is more ancient than writing. Many of the old Teutonic stories would, if traced to their origin, carry us back to the cradle of the Aryan race in Central Asia,—to a period anterior probably to all the religious creeds now in existence in the world. The subject was some years ago handled with considerable ability by Professor Dasent in his preface to the "Tales from the Norse," but has not, to my knowledge, been subsequently followed up, notwithstanding its transcendent interest.

Persuaded that the materials necessary for a systematic comparative enquiry are still recoverable in Europe, and exist in abundance throughout the villages of Hindustan, I have been for some time engaged in collecting such tales of the latter country, as appear to contain internal evidence, positive or negative, of superior antiquity. The result of these enquiries I hope some day to give the public in a separate work.

In one of the most remote districts of North Behar, little subjected even to the present day to the influences of civilisation, and containing few European residents, I heard one day in the mouth of a child the story I have here translated. Recognizing in it an old Saxon friend, I lost no time in reducing it to writing. There is not probably a Scotch or English reader of this article who will fail to see at once that the story is almost word for word that of our "Old woman, who found a silver penny, and went to market to buy a pig."

The plot of the two stories is the same. The hero in either tale meets with an unexpected piece of good luck, in the shape of a windfall; in both cases the good luck is marred by an equally unexpected misfortune; every endeavour to set things right is for a long time unsuccessful; and both stories are characterised by a similar happy issue.

The structure, which is so peculiar as to preclude the possibility of a fortuitous coincidence, is the same in the Hindee as in the Saxon version; the objects introduced differ no more than the environments of the two branches of the Aryan race among which the two versions have been respectively perpetuated.

An old woman going to buy a pig was a picture amusing and intelligible enough to the Saxon mind, while it was not likely to find place among a people to whom generally the pig was an object equally disgusting and useless. The pea which the sparrow found in the wood was unknown to the Saxons, but constituted a popular article of food among their Indian brethren. Its introduction in the Hindee story is as natural as its absence in the Western version. The carpenter comes in to suit the plot of the former, while the idea of the king going to chide him is thoroughly consonant with the tone of Indian tradition, and marks the simplicity of the age in which the story originated. Then again we have the picture of the snake biting the queen, well enough adapted to a country in which venomous snakes abound, but appropriately replaced by other objects in a land where such pests are unknown. The stick, the fire, and the water are introduced in the same order in both versions of the story. In the Saxon story the bullock is substituted for the elephant, which was unknown to our ancestors, and the butcher, as a necessary consequence, takes the place of the bhaunr.

The two fold repetition of the vocative cases in both stories is remarkable.

STORY OF THE BIRD WHO FOUND A PEA.

Once upon a time a little bird,* on its way through the woods, picked up a pea† and took it to the *barbhunja*‡ to split. As ill-luck would have it, half the pea stuck fast in the socket of the mill handle, and the *barbhunja*, being unable to get it out, sent the bird off to the carpenter for assistance. When the bird came to the carpenter, she said, "Carpenter, carpenter: cut the mill-handle, my pea has stuck in the mill-handle; what shall I eat? what shall I drink? and what shall I take to foreign countries?" But the carpenter said, "Be off with you! Is it likely that I am coming to cut the mill-handle for the sake of a single pea?" Then the bird went to the king, and said, "King, king: chide carpenter; carpenter won't cut mill-handle; my pea has stuck in the mill-handle; what shall I eat? what shall I drink? and what shall I take to foreign countries?" But the king said, "Be off with you! Do you think that for the sake of a single pea I am going to chide the carpenter?" Then the bird went to the queen, and said "Queen, queen: talk over the king; king won't chide carpenter; carpenter won't cut mill-handle; my pea is in the mill-handle; what shall I eat? what shall I drink? and what shall I take to foreign countries?" But the queen said, "Be off with you! Do you think that for the sake of a single pea I am going to talk over the king?" So the bird went to the snake, and said, "Snake, snake: bite queen; queen won't talk over king; king won't chide carpenter; carpenter won't cut mill-handle; my pea is in the mill-handle; what shall I eat? what shall I drink? and what shall I take to foreign countries?" But the snake said, "Be off with you! Do you think that for the sake of a single pea I am going to bite the queen?" Then the bird went to the stick, and said, "Stick, stick: beat snake; snake won't bite queen; queen won't talk over king; king won't chide carpenter; carpenter won't cut mill-handle; my pea is in the mill-handle: what shall I eat? what shall I drink? and what shall I take to foreign countries?" But the stick said "Be off with you! Do you think that for the sake of a single pea I am going to beat the snake?" Then the bird went to the fire, and said, "Fire, fire: burn stick; stick won't beat snake; snake won't bite queen; queen won't talk over king; king won't chide carpenter; carpenter won't cut mill-handle; my pea is in the mill handle; what shall I eat? what shall I drink? and what shall I take to foreign countries?" But the fire said, "Be off with you! Do you think that for the sake of a single pea I am going to burn the stick?" So the bird went to the sea, and said, "Sea, sea: quench fire; fire won't burn stick; stick won't beat snake; snake won't bite queen; queen won't talk over king; king won't chide carpenter; carpenter won't cut mill-handle; my pea is in the mill-handle; what shall I eat? what shall I drink? and what shall I take to foreign countries?" But the sea said, "Be off with you! Do you think that for the sake of a single pea I am going to quench the fire?" Then the bird went to the elephant, and said, "Elephant, elephant: drink up the sea: sea won't quench fire; fire won't burn stick; stick won't beat snake; snake won't bite queen; queen won't talk over king; king won't chide carpenter; carpenter won't cut mill-handle; my pea is in the mill-handle; what shall I eat? what shall I drink? and what shall I take to foreign countries?" But the elephant said, "Be off with you! To drink up the sea would take all the host of elephants; do you think that for the sake of a single pea I am going to assemble all the elephants?" So the bird went to bhaunr,* and said, "Bhaunr, bhaunr: bind elephant; elephant won't drink up sea: sea won't quench fire; fire won't burn stick; stick won't beat snake; snake won't bite queen; queen won't talk over king; king won't chide carpenter; carpenter won't cut mill-handle; my pea is in the mill-handle; what shall I eat? what shall I drink? and what shall I take to foreign countries?" But the bhaunr said, "Be off with you! Do you think that for the sake of a single pea I am going to bind the elephant?" Then the bird went to the mouse, and said, "Mouse, mouse: gnaw bhaunr; bhaunr won't bind elephant; elephant won't drink up sea; sea won't quench fire; fire won't burn stick; stick won't beat snake; snake won't bite queen; queen won't talk over king; king won't chide carpenter; carpenter won't cut mill-handle; my pea is in the mill-handle; what shall I eat? what shall I drink? and what shall I take to foreign countries?" But the mouse said "Be off with you! Do you think that for the sake of a single pea I am going to gnaw the bhaunr?" Then the bird went to the cat, and said, "Cat, cat: eat up mouse; mouse won't gnaw bhaunr; bhaunr won't bind elephant; elephant won't drink up sea; sea won't quench fire; fire won't burn stick; stick won't beat snake; snake won't bite queen; queen won't talk over king; king won't chide carpenter; carpenter won't cut mill-handle; my pea is in the mill-handle; what shall I eat? what shall I drink? and what shall I take to foreign countries?" Then the cat said, "With all my heart! why should I not eat the mouse, which is my food?" So the cat went to eat up the mouse; and the mouse grew afraid, and said:—

"Oh! eat, Oh! eat me, none;
I'll gnaw the *bhaunr* and have done."

So the mouse went to gnaw the bhaunr; and the bhaunr grew afraid, and said:

"Oh! gnaw, Oh! gnaw me, none;
I'll bind him fast, and have done."

So the bhaunr went to bind the elephant; and the elephant grew afraid, and said:

"Oh! bind, Oh! bind me, none;
I'll drink up the sea, and have done."

So the elephant went to drink up the sea; and the sea got frightened, and said:

"Oh! drink, Oh! drink me, none;
I'll quench the fire, and have done."

So the sea went to quench the fire; and the fire got frightened, and said:

"Oh! quench, Oh! quench me, none;
I'll burn the stick and have done."

So the fire went to burn the stick; and the stick got frightened, and said:

"Oh! burn, Oh! burn me, none;
I'll beat the snake, and have done."

So the stick went to beat the snake; and the snake grew afraid, and said:

"Oh! beat, oh! beat me, none;
I'll bite the queen, and have done."

So the snake went to bite the queen; and the queen grew afraid, and said:

"Oh! bite, oh! bite me, none;
I'll talk to the king, and have done."

And the queen went to talk to the king, upon which the king got frightened, and said:

"Oh! talk to me, talk to me, none;
I'll chide him well, and have done."

So the king went to chide the carpenter; and the carpenter got frightened and said:

"Oh! chide, oh! chide me, none;
I'll cut out the pea, and have done."

So the carpenter went and cut out the pea; and the bird picked it up and went her way.

The Indian is superior to the Saxon version in more points than one. It contains a very evident moral which is wanting in the other. The repeated rejection of the bird's prayer for aid by all but the cat, who at once exhibits the greatest willingness to assist her, exemplifies the obdurate deafness of mankind to all appeals for assistance, when they would have to go out of their way to render it, and their ever willingness to help, when they can by so doing at the same time advance their own interests. The rhyme with which the Indian version is brought to a close, and which adds considerable zest to the tale, is absent in the Saxon story. It has an appropriate tune, and, being given in character, seldom fails to excite much laughter. In translating this rhyme, I have been unable to do justice to the original, on account of the impossibility of rendering in English the double expressions used to amplify the sense of the verbs in the first line, otherwise than by a repetition of the same word, which does not convey the additional meaning brought out so forcibly in the Hindee. In the place of simply "Don't kill me," for instance, the meaning produced by the double form of expression is "Don't kill me, or any thing of the kind." In English we have no mode of repeating the word "kill" with a variation, so as to convey this sense.

There is a coarse beery air about the English story that offers a striking contrast to the softer and more refined version of India. The pig, the butcher, and the halter all savour strongly of the slaughter-house or something worse; the old woman sweeping her floor is, to say the least, vulgar and commonplace. In the Indian story, on the contrary, there is nothing that could shock the most fastidious taste. This difference is eminently characteristic of the feelings of the two races, especially in earlier times,—of the Saxon, for instance, before they were softened by modern European civilisation, and of the Hindoo, when they were yet undistorted by a monstrous mythology.

---

* The *phadbood*.
† *Gram* is the pulse referred to in the original.
‡ A caste whose business is to split and roast pulse.

* Bhaunr, a tangled creeping wild plant.

(*To be continued.*)

BOMBAY.

MESSRS. ANDREW GRANT, GEORGE INVERARITY and DADOBA PANDOORUNG have been appointed Fellows of the Bombay University.

MAJOR A. H. CURTIS has been appointed by Government as President of the Municipal Commissioners in room of Mr. C. Forjett, resigned.

MR. ROBERT HANNAY, of the firm of Messrs. Grey and Company, has been appointed a member of the Income Tax Commission.

FROM the 15th May 1864, a Municipal Commission will be appointed by Government under Act 25 of 1850, in the town of Nassick.

MR. CHARLES DENTON has, we hear, accepted his old appointment of Compiler of Military Finance, vacated by the transfer of Mr. Maidment to the Secretariat.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the 1st proximo, any claim to be preferred on the Military Paymaster at the Presidency should be in the new Form of Abstracts, which will be supplied on application at the Pay Office.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court have issued a sunnud to Mr. Gunnesh Amritrao, one of the passed Law Students, authorizing him to practice as a pleader on the Appellate side of the High Court.

THE management of the Government Savings Bank at Bombay will be conducted by the Bank of Bombay from the 1st May next, and the Secretary and Treasurer of that Institution is appointed Secretary to the Government Savings Bank from that date.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on the 29th instant, for the purpose of appointing two Municipal Commissioners in room of Major Curtis and Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, resigned.

A GUARD of the G. I. P. Railway, named Morrison, one of the oldest in the service, was picked up dead yesterday morning a little on this side of Sion bridge. It is supposed he fell from the early morning train after it had left Tanna for Bombay. The body was taken to the Tanna station and afterwards brought into Bombay, where an inquest was held on it yesterday evening which was adjourned till Monday next. A report of the proceedings is given below.

A MEETING of the Marathi Dnyanprasarak Society for the election of office-bearers for the ensuing Session will be held in the Rooms of the Elphinstone Institute this day, at half-past 7 P. M.

GOVERNMENT have called for tenders for the conveyance of coals and stores to Mussendom and Bussorah. For this purpose they require a vessel of about 600 tons burthen, the particulars concerning which may be ascertained from our advertisement columns.

THE Governor in Council has appointed Norman Washington Oliver, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain William Charles Barker, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the running down of the Padow *Rooparell* by the ship *Palinurus* in Bombay Harbour, on the 18th instant. The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office, today, the 22nd instant, at half-past 2 P. M.

MR. N. SPENCER, Assistant Secretary to Government, retires from the 15th instant, after a service to the State of forty-two years. His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets the termination of this long and useful service, to the excellently praiseworthy character of which much honourable testimony has been offered. The example of Mr. Spencer's high personal character and fidelity, gives to his services an enduring usefulness; and in publicly acknowledging this, His Excellency the Governor in Council is happy to add that these merits have lately received special recognition by Her Majesty's Government.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE GRANT BUILDINGS.—We understand that many of the residents in the Grant Buildings are making loud complaints of inattention, on the part of the Secretary in charge, to the sanitary requirements of these habitations; and that it is in contemplation by some of these parties to call in the aid of Dr. Hewlett, the Health Officer, and a supply of carbolic acid, in view to the nuisances they are subjected to being at once removed. As the residents all pay very high rents for their quarters in these buildings, common justice, as well as decency, demands that the nuisances complained of should be got rid of before the mischief, inseparable from defective sanitary arrangements, becomes ineradicable.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.—We understand that Dr. Hewlett, the Health Officer of the Municipality, has applied for the services of a number of the advanced students of the Grant Medical College, to aid him in ministering to the unfortunate people attacked with cholera, numbers of whom refuse to be taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The students are to be stationed at or near all the principal police chowkeys of the Island, and will have a plentiful supply of cholera medicines always at hand to administer to whomsoever may require their aid. Dr. Hewlett is unwearying in his humane exertions to keep the epidemic from spreading, and the natives of the infected quarters of the town are loud in their praises of him.

ALLEGED MUTINY ON BOARD THE "SHANNON."—This vessel, so long expected, and supposed to have been lost, arrived in harbour yesterday evening after a six months' passage from England. Immediately upon entering the port, Captain Dunbar applied to the Police for assistance against the Chief Mate, the Carpenter, Sailmaker, and two seamen whom he accused of unlawfully combining together to deprive him of the command of the ship, impeding the navigation of the vessel, and broaching cargo during the voyage. Constable Nelson and Inspector Knight went on board the vessel when near the outer light-ship, and afterwards removed the men charged with these offences to the Fort Police Chowkey. The case will come on for inquiry before one of the sitting Magistrates in the course of to-day.

COLLISION IN THE MADRAS ROADS.—An accident of this nature took place in the Roads on Wednesday evening last, between the *Captain Cook* and the *Canning*. The former vessel was coming to an anchorage about seven o'clock in the evening, (having just arrived from one of the Southern Ports), when she ran into the *Canning*, carrying away her bowsprit and jib-boom and starting her cutwater. The *Captain Cook* did not receive any material damage, all her injuries being above water: the anchor of the *Canning* fouled in the bulwarks of the *Captain Cook*, on the port side of the poop, and the rolling of the vessels in the sea way caused the anchor to break away about twenty feet or so of the side of the vessel. If there had been a heavy sea running the consequences might have been much more serious. As it was the commander and officers of the *Canning* exerted themselves to the utmost to avoid a collision by paying out 150 fathoms of cable, which of course had the effect of partially clearing the *Captain Cook*. The accident occurred through the cable getting fouled in the hawse-pipe, as they were letting the anchor go. No blame can be attached to the captain who was down below (ill in bed) at the time. The *Captain Cook* is a very old trader to the East Indies and is built entirely of soft wood, the *Canning* on the contrary being teak throughout.—*Madras Times.*

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Michael Carney, Turncock on the Vehar Water Works; Mrs. Mary Anne Higgs, widow, formerly a boarding house keeper; Mahomed Moogdoom bin Sumsoodeen Dooparay, formerly an inspector; Sookdew Ramlall, a broker; Ramchund Jugonathji, and Luxumeebaee widow of the late Bapoo Moroji, pensioners; Jayrar Abdoolla, a dealer in dry cocoanuts; Joseph Maria de Almeida, a clerk to Messrs. Nicol & Co.; Hurry Bulsett (*alias* Tatia Balsett, a goldsmith; Shaik Hoosson bin Bhican, and Jobunbaee, Cusban, the first is a hooka maker, and the second is unemployed; Esmalji Ebramji, trading under the name and firm of Bhoymeea Futtay Ally as a dealer in Europe articles; Nemaji Bapooji, a butcher; Aspuniarji Pallonji, a cook; Chintho Anaji, a boiler maker; Bundoo Ballaji, a copper smith; Heera Canji, washerman, and Metheebaee, his wife; Syed Hoossein Vallud Syed Cassumbhoy, a cart driver; and Syed Dawood Vullud Cassumbhoy, a cart driver.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

WE understand that the Committee of the House of Correction have approved generally of the advisability of removing those inmates of that penitentiary to Butcher's Island who are sentenced to comparatively long terms of imprisonment. Considerable inconvenience would be occasioned by the removal, backwards and forwards, of those sentenced only to a few weeks' imprisonment, more especially in the monsoon months; but under any circumstances proper accommodation will have to be made for the reception, safe custody, and working of the prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and hard labour. It will, however, be no joke for the periodical deputation from the Grand Jury to visit the prison on Butcher's Island—as they must do; it being within the jurisdiction of the Original Side of the High Court—during the July Sessions which are held in the height of the monsoon when the most boisterous weather usually prevails. We presume the Governor's barge, the *Wagee*, will be specially set apart for this delicate and somewhat dangerous duty; in which case we would beg to suggest that a small steamer, the *Goolanar* for instance, might take the *Wagee* with her valuable freight in tow, or there would be something more than a probability of their not making the return voyage, dead in the wind's eye, under two or three days. The consequences of such a calamity are really frightful to contemplate, and might fairly be expected to appal the stoutest heart even of a Grand Juryman. The matter in fact calls for the immediate attention of the local Legislative Council with a view to protective, if not obstructive, measures being taken before the next July Sessions come round as they most assuredly will in due time.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has great pleasure in publishing for general information the following translation of a Proclamation issued by His Highness the Gaekwar, suspending the levy of Transit Duties on Grain exported from his districts while the present high prices are maintained:—

Whereas it is notified by this Proclamation to the Merchants, Ryots, and others, that in consequence of the high prices prevailing this year, the duties upon the following Grain are abolished, with a view to the protection of the people till the rates decrease:—

Daugur (uncleaned rice)	Kang.
Toowur	Rice.
Mutt	Doll Toowur.
Moong	Do. Mutt.
Oorud	Do. Moong.
Gram, large and small	Do. Oorud.
Wheat	Bajree.
Kodra	Kodree.
Bawto	Bawtee.
Wal	Peas.
Joowar	Kantudio.
Chola	Cheeno.
	Barley.

The levy of the duties is discontinued as above, and therefore from and after the promulgation of this Proclamation, if any one is required to pay it by the farmers of the Sayer Kothas (Customs Nakas) in the Mahals under this Sirkar, or by those in the City of Baroda, or in any way molested on that account, he should report the same to the Durbar, when justice will be done. This remission is allowed until Bajree sells at the rate of 16 Baroda Rupees per Kulsee (16 maunds of 40 pounds each).—Dated 10th March 1864.

(True translation)
H. R. HATHWAY, Acting Assistant Resident.
By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
C. GONNE, Officiating Secretary.
Bombay Castle, 20th April 1864.

THE BANK OF KURRACHEE.—The case of the Shareholders of this institution *versus* Mr. Samuel Giles came on for hearing before Mr. Weeding on Tuesday last, Mr. Darby appearing for the Bank, Mr. Barton for Mr. Giles. In our last our readers were informed of the ground on which it was sought to obtain a re-trial of the case, it having been adjudged *ex-parte* a few days previously during the absence of Mr. Giles and his counsel in Bombay. Mr. Weeding decided against the application, whereon a notice was at once put in of appeal. If the Bank of Kurrachee ever had a staunch friend it is the present writer, the editor of this journal, and he, of all people, would be the last to say a word against the institution, its directors, or its shareholders, yet when we come to consider that one of Mr. Giles' pleas imputed fraud to the Directors, when we also come to think that for months after the dissolution of the Bank Mr. Giles strove to the utmost to bring on the case, we cannot but come to the conclusion that the Directors should not have opposed the petition of Mr. Barton on Tuesday. As a Barrister it was his bounden duty to uphold his client at all hazards, against every one, absent or present, and Mr. Barton cannot be blamed for referring to any plea embraced in a brief in his hand. We know Mr. Barton personally for the past thirteen years, during which time he has been in the constant habit of visiting Kurrachee. His reputation is not of a day's growth and is too well established to be easily shaken. When we said we wished to see Mr. Rochfort pitted against him, we did not refer to the case of the Bank of Kurrachee; what we wished to secure was the investigation of a difficult case before a Mofussil Judge, the pros and cons being obstinately contested by experienced barristers.—*Our Paper.*

WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURNS.—The state of the public health is still very unsatisfactory, and cholera and small-pox are both on the increase, the deaths from the former epidemic being 194 against 165, or an increase of 29, and from the latter 140 against 97 in the previous week, or an increase of 43. The total number of deaths from all causes were 741 against 668, showing an increase of 73 on the previous week. There were 13 deaths of Europeans against 8 in the previous week, 3 of which were from cholera and 2 from small-pox. The mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding ten years, was 388 deaths from all causes.

EUROPEANS:
Cholera 3
Fever 2
Small-pox 2
Other diseases 6
Accident 0
INDO-EUROPEANS:
Cholera 0
Fever 0
Other diseases 0
Accident 0
HINDOOS:
Cholera 117
Small-pox 78
Fever 193
Measles 4
Other diseases 78
Accident & violence 2
MUSSULMANS:
Cholera 54
Small-pox 49
Measles 1
Fever 51
Other diseases 32
Accident 1

PARSEES:
Cholera 6
Small-pox 3
Fever 1
Other diseases 14
JEWS:
Cholera 6
Small-pox 0
Fever 2
Other diseases 1
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:
Cholera 4
Small-pox 6
Fever 7
Other diseases 6
Accident 1
NEGRO AFRICANS:
Cholera 2
Small-pox 0
Fever 1
Other diseases 1
UNKNOWN RACES:
Cholera 2
Fever 3
Other diseases 2

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	194	62	Nervous system	18	12
Small-pox	140	34	Respiratory system	25	27
Measles	5	22	Alimentary system	50	30
Fever	259	166	Dropsy	2	3
Sexual system	4	2	Accident	4	4
Cachexy	34	21			

BOMBAY SHIPWRIGHTS.—The *Madras Times* relates an anecdote of a Parsee ship-builder of Bombay, having, without any European assistance whatever, constructed a first-class frigate for the Royal Navy during the last French war, some sixty years ago, and caused a metal plate recording this triumph of his skill to be "let in" to a part of the ship, where it was constantly under the eyes of the crew and on which was engraved the following appropriate and unique inscription:—"This ship was built by a d—— d black fellow." The anecdote no doubt does great credit to the inventive genius of our contemporary, and is told in a very happy manner with a cheerful disregard of the probabilities. There are, however, two or three inaccuracies in it which we deem it right to point out. In the first place the *Minden* was not built in Bombay; in the second place that vessel was a 74 and not a 44 gun ship; and in the third place there never was an instance of a Parsee shipwright of this or any other Indian dockyard having, "without any European assistance whatever," built a frigate or any other ship of war for the Royal Navy. Every ship that has been built for the Navy in the Bombay Dockyard has had her "lines" laid down and modelled by English naval architects, and all that had to be done here was to follow the model with the greatest exactitude—not the slightest deviation being permitted without a special sanction from home. The head shipwrights employed in the construction of ships of war in this place have, it is true, always been Parsees, and all of them of the same (the Wadia) family; and most excellent men they were. They could, we doubt not, have built ships upon their own models, and very good ships they would have been; but they were not allowed to do so, because it was opposed to the rules of the service. There was always a European superintendent and one or two assistants to look after the building of the vessels for the Royal Navy here, and it was this that added so much to the cost of these vessels. Some of the strongest ships in the Navy, such as the *Asia*, *Calcutta*, *Ganges*, and *Meeanee*—all 84s—were built in Bombay, as also several very fine frigates, amongst which were the *Seringapatam*, *Java*, and *Salsette*; but a prejudice has always existed at home against these vessels as being dull sailers, and it was finally decided, in 1845, that no more ships for the Royal Navy should be built in the Indian seas. The Parsees make as good shipwrights as are to be found in any part of the world, so far as the rough work goes; but they do not *finish* off their work well, and it has to be sent to England to be polished into proper shape before it is fit to look at. We may remark here that every ship of war built in Bombay took home the frame of another in her hold. Reverting, however, to the anecdote related by the *Madras Times*, we suspect that it is a *bunnao* from the following which really occurred. When the late Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge commanded on the Indian station, in, we think, 1810, he brought his flagship, the *Culloden*, a vessel of 74 guns, to Bombay for repairs and to be overhauled before going home on the expiration of his tour of service. It happened that the master shipwright was absent on leave in England at this time, and the overhaul had to be made by the Parsee builder, the late Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, who condemned the ship as unseaworthy, her timbers being in many places quite rotten. This decision so enraged the bluff old Admiral that he complained bitterly to the Government of the ignorance of the Parsee shipwright, and swore a terrible oath—such as were common with all Nelson's captains—that his ship should "never be condemned by a ——— black fellow." Notwithstanding his having been seriously remonstrated with, and the fact of the unseaworthy state of the ship being clearly pointed out to him, he obstinately refused to give in, and left Bombay for England in her. The ill-fated vessel, however, foundered in a gale off the Cape; and Sir Thomas Troubridge, with a gallant crew of seven hundred men, found a watery grave because he obstinately refused to believe in the skill of a Parsee shipwright.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY GUARD.

AN Inquest was held yesterday afternoon, at Kalbadavee, by the Coroner, John Connon, Esq., to inquire into the cause of death of James Morrison, a European Guard of the G. I. P. Railway. From the evidence of Robert Shields, the second guard, it appeared that the deceased, a married man, aged about thirty-eight years, was first guard of the 10-30 P.M. Poona up-train which left Poona at that hour on the night of Wednesday last. He was last seen alive and well by the witness at Tanna station yesterday morning, and on the arrival of the train at Byculla, the deceased was found to be missing from his brake-van. A telegraph was immediately sent down the line to Tanna, and, shortly after, an answer was received, intimating that the dead body of the deceased had been picked up by a goods train proceeding from Byculla to to Kussara, at a place 11½ miles from Bombay, on the Parell side of the Sion bridge. The deceased had fallen clear of the train, which must, at the time of the accident, have been going at the rate of about thirty-five miles an hour, and he was killed on the spot from the concussion. The body was taken back to Tanna in the train which picked it up, and was afterwards brought to Bombay to the residence of the deceased. At Tanna, the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Asher, examined the body and, certified that death had recently occurred; that no fracture of bone was detected; that there were several bruises on the face, fore aspect of the trunk, and legs, but no severe lesions. The appearance of the body, and the circumstances of the case were such as to lead Dr. Asher to the belief that deceased had fallen on his face, been stunned, and very shortly expired. Dissection of the body was considered unnecessary. No evidence was given as to how the deceased fell out of the brake-van; but there can be no doubt that it was purely accidental. The deceased, who was one of the oldest guards, bore an excellent character.

The Inquest has been adjourned till Monday next for the evidence of a Parsee lad who saw the deceased fall from the brake-van, and for that of the parties who afterwards picked up the body and conveyed it to Tanna.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—*21st April.*)

BASE INGRATITUDE.—Khundoo Bhickoo was charged with appropriating two coats by mortgaging the same when lent to him. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, who is a coachman, that the prisoner, who is at present out of collar, having been invited to a select party, and either his wordrobe being out of order or the tailor having neglected to bring home the dress coat, he applied to his friend the coachman, who lent him a fit for the occasion, requesting at the same time that the garment might be returned at a certain time, as it would be required by the owner. The prisoner returned in due time but without the coat, and by some Jeremy Didler argument succeeded in inducing the prosecutor to lend him another, with which he walked off, and failed to appear with either or both garments at the stipulated time. The prosecutor being alarmed for the safety of his toggery went in search of the borrower, and having found, collared him, when he to the anxious enquiry of his friend after the "Benjamins," frankly admitted that having been overtaken by a severe monetary pressure, he had spouted them. He candidly stated the amount, and generously handed over the tickets, having, with a sublime disregard to his own interests, previously pointed out his obliging uncle's residence. The prosecutor, having to pay the amount lent before he could again call the apparel his, failed to see the joke, and handed over his obliged friend to the police. The prisoner in his defence said that the pawn sooparee served out at the party had been too much for him, and he must have perpetrated the outrage his friend complained of whilst labouring under its effects. In order that he might have sufficient time to recover, he was deported to the secluded shades of the Byculla Elysium for three months.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*20th April.*)

THE SMOKE NUISANCE CASE.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, was charged at the instance of Mr. Thomas Westall, the Government Inspector of Furnaces, with a breach of the provisions of Section I. of Bombay Act VIII. of 1862, in using a furnace without a smoke-consuming apparatus at Tardeo on the works of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.

Mr. Leathes for the prosecution.

Mr. Prentis for the defendant.

Mr. Prentis objected to plead to the charge as framed: he contended that the summons did not exhibit any offence unless the words "without using the best practicable means for preventing or counteracting such smoke" be inserted. After some discussion the objection was overruled.

Mr. Thomas Westall was then sworn, and examined by Mr. Leathes, stated.—I have been appointed by the Municipal Commissioners Inspector of Smoke Nuisances in the town and suburbs of Bombay. I have been authorised by the Municipal Commissioners to bring this charge against the defendant. The defendant is the manager of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company. The works of that Company are situated at Tardeo. I have seen the furnaces on that Company's premises at Tardeo. The furnaces were used when I inspected them. That inspection was after the 1st January 1864. I saw six furnaces. I did not find any one of those furnaces constructed so as to consume its own smoke. No one of them consumed its own smoke. I went into the factory under instructions from Major Curtis, a Municipal Commissioner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prentis.—I have had much experience with regard to such furnaces. I have had such experience in England. I can refer to a furnace which entirely consumes its own smoke. One at Tardeo consumes its own smoke. When I first saw these furnaces, I suggested some alterations, which have been carried out. My suggestions were adopted, and those same furnaces do now consume their own smoke as far as practicable.

Mr. Prentis here stated that the defendant took steps to cause these furnaces to consume their own smoke and had since adopted the suggestions of Mr. Westall, the officer of Municipal Commissioners.

Mr Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, examined by Mr. Prentis, said.—I am the defendant in this case. I have been twenty years an engineer. I passed in England as an engineer for the Hon'ble Company's service. I studied my professsion some years in England. The furnaces so far as my knowldge goes, were constructed before the Act came into operation to consume their own smoke. I put perforated poles in the furnace doors, which have the effect of consuming the smoke. By making these holes, I observed a great alteration as to the smoke. Mr. Westall visited the mill two months ago, He suggested alterations. The alterations suggested by Mr. Westall were adopted. I believe the alterations were as effectual as any that have been made since. I have used according to the best of my judgment the best practical means of causing the smoke to be consumed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leathes.—The holes in the furnace doors were made when the boilers were put in October 1863. The use of the holes was to admit a current of air to consume the smoke. I made alterations to please Mr. Westall. The furnaces were consuming the smoke before as well as since.

Mr. John Fraser, the chief engineer of the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company, proved that the furnaces were smoke consuming.

Mr. Leathes for the defence contended that the evidence for the defence did not affect the case for the prosecution.

His Worship in dismissing the case observed that, before the Act came into operation the defendant adopted the usual method of causing the furnaces to consume their own smoke by means of perforated holes in the furnace doors; that the Inspector of the Municipal Commissioners immediately after his appointment, two months ago, visited the factory, and found that the furnaces did not consume their own smoke; that he suggested alterations which were immediately carried into effect, causing the furnaces to consume their own smoke as far as practicable. Under these circumstances the case was dismissed.

THE MURDER CASE.—Oomer Hajee was brought up on remand and placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of his wife named Suffoora, on the 6th instant.

The further hearing of this case was resumed this day, when the following additional evidence was taken:—

Ally Hajee Ismail deposed.—I am a dyer, and live in Jamlee or Bapoo Khote Street. I know the prisoner at the bar, Oomer Hajee. He and his wife, Suffoora, now deceased, lived in my neighbourhood, in the house adjoining mine. On the Wednesday before last (the 6th April) about half past five o'clock in the evening, when I was in my own room, I heard the witness Harroon, call out from the prisioner's house. He called out that his mother had been struck. I ran to the front door of the prisoner's room. The door was closed. I pushed it open, and entered the room. I saw the deceased, Suffoora, my aunt, lying on the floor. Her face was covered with blood, and I observed that she was bleeding from several wounds. The prisoner was present, standing on the floor. He said nothing. He, the witness Harroon, and the deceased were the only persons in the room. I saw the axe now before me on the floor where the prisoner was standing. The prisoner seized the handle of it; we struggled, and I dragged him out of the room. I kept possession of it, and afterwards gave it to Constable Ross. The prisoner sat down on a cot. He was arrested by police officers. The police took the deceased to the Hospital. I accompanied them. She was then living, but she did not speak. On the following morning I saw her dead body at the Hospital.

Joseph Ross sworn.—I am a constable of police stationed at the Mombadevee Chowkey. On Wednesday, the 6th April, instant, about half-past five o'clock in the evening, when I was at that chowkey, the prisoner was brought there by the last witness, police sepoy No. 80, and another native policeman. The prisoner seemed excited, and said something about people going to poison him. I ordered him to be confined in the chowkey. In consequence of information I received from the police officers who brought the prisoner, I went with them to Bapoo Khote Street. I went to a room before which I saw a crowd of natives. I saw there a native woman lying on a cot. She was alive, but quite insensible, I observed a fearful wound across her forehead, which was bleeding profusely. I observed another wound on the top of her head, and other contused wounds about her face. I saw on the floor of the room the mat stained with blood, the rags and beetelnut cutter now produced, also stained with blood. I caused the woman to be placed on a bed, and I saw her conveyed to the Hospital. I returned to the house, and made further enquiries. The witness, Ally Hajee Ismail, took me to a house on the opposite side of the street, and delivered to me the axe, or adze, now produced. He took it from a hole in the wall under a staircase. It was then smeared with blood on the head and back. On the following morning, I saw the dead body of the same woman at the Jamsetjee Hospital.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TANNA MURDER CASE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I saw in the *Times* of yesterday a most impotent defence of the judicial proceedings at Tanna, recently exposed by you. Some portions of the article seem to require special notice. Amongst others is the following sentence: "Not a doubt, so far as we know, has throughout been suggested of the guilt of the accused in this case." On the contrary, a very strong doubt has always existed in the minds of those capable of forming a good opinion on the subject. It is on this account, and of the consequences which would necessarily follow the accused's acquittal in the High Court, that the case is exciting the interest it does. What the *Times* means by saying that the supposed murderer will be tried again, and that "he will thus, if he is alive, have the advantage of one chance more for his forfeited life," is perfectly unintelligible. In another part of the same article he says:—"An Act has been passed by the Council of the Governor General for giving validity to the Joint Judge's proceedings." Did our learned contemporary ever happen to hear that a man cannot be tried twice for the same offence? And did it occur to him, that, admitting the original proceedings were, until legalised by *ex post facto* legislation, null and void, and in fact no trial at all, yet the law just passed in Calcutta giving validity to all the Joint Judge's proceedings obviated the possibility of any second trial? It must have occurred to him, for he goes on to say in the same article: "Do those who condemn this course (legalising the Joint Judge's proceedings) think it would have been better not to pass such a law? It is obvious that nothing but confusion could result from annulling the whole work of a Judge for many months." And yet the same man, on the same page, can write that the supposed murderer has no right to grumble at his ten months' solitary confinement with daily expectation of death without legal trial in the condemned cell, "though the public may fairly murmur at two sets of loopholes being opened for the escape of evildoers instead of one." Having given this proof of his logic, our reverend contemporary gives the following proof of his Christian feelings—: "It is stated, as an aggravation of this case, that the accused recently died of cholera while awaiting in jail the confirmation or reversal of his sentence by the High Court. If he is dead, he has died in the course of nature." An elaborate argument is then used to prove that a man guilty of a barbarous murder is not a proper object of sympathy if he escapes by a natural death from the gallows; though society may have some ground of complaint at being defrauded of an example. Against whom pray? Against the power that sent the cholera? Or the wretched man, who, after ten months' solitary confinement, was foolish enough to get it and die? Such reasoning is beneath notice. The people of India have no morbid sympathy, as the *Times* very well knows, for a legally convicted murderer. They think almost universally, that life should be forfeited by him who takes life. But they like to see a man, even the lowest, tried, convicted, and executed, or tried, acquitted, and discharged in a regular and decent manner. They do not like to hear of an ignorant native having been condemned by a subordinate Judge, and kept from May till December in the condemned cell, while the Appellate Court was deciding whether the lower court had jurisdiction or not. They do not like to hear that, when it is decided that there was no jurisdiction, the man should have been kept on in confinement until the end of March, while the authorities were considering at their leisure what was to be done with him. They do not like to hear that he has, under those circumstances, died like a rat in a hole, with his guilt or innocence still undecided. They do not like seeing a journal notorious for its adulation of rich natives, saying in the case of a poor native, that he has, under the above circumstances, "died in the course of nature." They like equal justice for rich and poor; and do not approve of one measure being meted out to Bapoo Ramjee, woodcutter of Tanna, and another to some wealthy Sett who has subscribed largely to the "Knight Testimonial Fund." In conclusion let me make one more quotation from the *Times of India* of April 5th:—

"The natives of this country are very seldom taken in by words; but Justice they prize like a spring in the desert. Let the men who have long considered the natives as people who do not deserve to be treated with really scrupulous justice, try this method; and though we cannot promise them the great opportunity or the great talents enjoyed and used so well in this cause

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

by the late Editor of the *Times of India*, we can safely promise them the modification of success and appreciation, which is proportioned to their capacities and their chances."

If the present Editor of the *Times* hopes that articles like the one on which I have commented will lead to a "modification of success and appreciation" (say a statue and bag of Rs. 50,000) surely he is reckoning without his host.

Bombay, 21st April. INDOPHILUS.

◆

A FEW REMARKS ON RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Affairs in connection with railway matters occupying much public attention in Bombay at present, a few remarks in reference thereto may not be inappropriate. As an individual not versed in the principles or practice of locomotion, or in the details of the modes of safety usually adopted by railway companies, I cannot offer any suggestions towards the prevention of accidents, but, nevertheless, as a casual observer, it seems to me that they may be rendered less probable, and in a simple manner.

Reading a passage in an editorial article of the *Bombay Gazette* of yesterday to the following effect:—"What are the natives to think of the railway as an agent of civilization when they see it break down under the pressure of the traffic of a few hundred miles of country instead of conveying with ease and depatch the whole produce of India from the interior to the seaport towns?" I am induced to think that accidents may chiefly be attributed to natives, the incapacity of the native element employed by the Railway Company. Pointsmen, gate-keepers, signalmen, &c. appear, by the evidence adduced in the present enquiry into the late misfortune, to be all natives, and, I believe, some of the firemen are so, also. Now, I submit that such people have, generally and naturally, but very obtuse ideas of the management of their duties, or of the responsibilities attached to them. I believe the training for these respective situations to be very superficial, and, if so, knowing their crude notions of steam and its appliances, what can be expected but calamities. We all know they are not unfrequent at home, but I do think, by placing Englishmen in all responsible posts—properly qualified men public safety would be better guaranteed.

A day or two ago, when travelling by rail, I curiously watched the various proceedings on the G. I. P. line. In the first place I remarked the men whose duty it is to sound the wheels of the carriages skim along in a careless manner, touching only a wheel here and there; secondly, an evening train from Bombay arrived at the Tanna station before the officials there were prepared to receive it; and goodness knows what such neglect may terminate in.

One thing did result which, although devoid of danger, was certainly extremely inconvenient. The doors of the station not having been opened, as is I believe the regulation, ten minutes before the arrival of the train, the clerk, a native, was thoroughly unprepared to issue tickets to a mob rushing furiously in (carrying, I regret, your humble servant with it).

At this juncture, another whistle was heard, another train (up) arrived, and another rabble pushed and jabbered till the place seemed very like a locality we are led to imagine very hot and disagreeable.

Another subject, totally separate from the material points which I have above discussed, deserves not only the attention of railway companies (although more so by those than others), but of all public offices, companies &c., which is the advisability of enforcing a knowledge of English by their servants, as an indispensability. Many Englishmen, captains of merchant vessels, visitors, &c. &c., who only come to India for a short time, cannot be expected to be proficient in the vernacalar, and the trouble and annoyance they experience in consequence is unimaginable. The mistakes also which arise from this source can only be expressed by the word "legion": but it is to be hoped when India shall happily be more Anglicised, that a number of existing difficulties will be removed from the path of an

Bombay, 21st April. ENGLISHMAN.

NEEMUCH.

THE scarcity and dearness of grain is so great at Neemuch, that a famine is imminent. The neighbouring chiefs of Bhopal, Kotah and others who had taken measures to stop the export of grain from their territories, thus cutting off Neemuch from all supplies, have been requested by Government to permit grain to pass and to be exported. This will relieve Neemuch somewhat, and grain will flow in from the North to their aid—*Englishman, April* 12.

MADRAS.

WITH reference to our enquiries in yesterday's issue respecting the action taken by the Government in the matter of the Advocate General's extraordinary reflections on the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, we have been told that Mr. Steele protested against those reflections immediately after their publication in the local papers. We are further informed that the Government have passed an order to the effect that they have no reason to suppose that Mr. Steele has discharged his duties as First Judge otherwise than in a satisfactory manner. We are glad, that the matter has been settled, and we would express a hope that the Honorable Sydney Smyth will not again cast unwarrantable aspersions on the character and capacity of a very useful and zealous public-servant.—*Times, April* 15.

MISCEGENATION.

(*From the Saturday Review, March* 12.)

WORDS being the signs of ideas, for a new notion a new term is necessary. The barbarous word, "miscegenation" has been invented by the fanatics of Abolitionism to express a doctrine which it was for a time found convenient to wrap up in the term "amalgamation," but which, after a brief tribute to modesty, it is now found not an insult to American morality to disclose in all its indecency and immodesty. That doctrine is, that the white race in general, and the white of the Northern States in particular, is dying out, and that to preserve it from utter destruction, it must be mixed with the richer, purer, and nobler blood of the negro. Physiologically, this very practical use of the slave is based on the fact that mixture of blood is necessary for the perfection of race—which is indisputable; but here a slight difficulty occurs. How does it happen that if, as the writer owns hitherto the white has almost universally mixed with the white, and only degenerates more and more, the very opposite result occurs with the black, who just as universally has hitherto only mixed with the black, and only improves by it? The white breeds in and in, and nothing but a degenerate and puny posterity is the result; the black breeds in and in, and he only becomes "richer," "warmer" "nobler," and more "emotional;" "vigorous," and "fresher" We may, however, best state the facts of the case in the very graphic language of the author—or authoress, as it is surmised:—

The white people of America are dying for want of flesh and blood. They are dry and shrivelled for lack of the healthful juices of life. In the white American are seen unmistakably the indications of physical decay. The cheeks are shrunken, the lips are thin and bloodless, the under jaw is narrow and retreating, the teeth decayed, the nose sharp and cold, the eyes small and watery, the complexion of a blue and yellow hue, the head and shoulders bent forward, the hair dry and straggling upon the men, the waists of the women thin and pinched, telling of sterility and consumption, the general appearance gaunt and cadaverous from head to foot. You will see bald heads upon young men. You will see eye-glasses and spectacles, false teeth, artificial colour on the face, artificial plumpness to the form. The intercourse will be formal, ascetic, unemotional. . . Turn now to an assemblage of negroes. Every cheek is plump, the teeth are whiter than ivory, there are no bald heads, the eyes are large and bright. . . Our professional men show more than any the lack of healthful association with their opposites of the other sex. They need contact with healthy, loving, warm-blooded natures to fill up the lean interstices of their anatomy.

Nor is this a matter of theory only. The Southerners have shown a wonderful success in the civil war; and it is all owing to their connexion, licit and illicit, with the negro. "The emotional power, fervid oratory, and intensity which distinguishes all slaveholders is due to their intimate association with the most charming and intelligent of their slave-girls." It seems that the "mere presence of the African in large numbers infused into the air a sort of barbaric malaria"—which, indeed, has been often noticed, and is commonly called by a coarser name, but which we are now told is "a miasm of fierceness which has come to infect the white men and even the women too, and which accounts for the wild chivalrous spirit of the south, and its success in the field." Nor are these the only benefits which the rebels derive from their privileged propinquity to the ideal man, the vigorous able-bodied negro. The sweet magnetism of association attracts the daughters of the South to the sable Apollas of the tropics:—

"The mothers and daughters of the aristocratic slave-holders are thrilled with a strange delight by daily contact with their dusky male servitors. These relations, though intimate and full of a rare charm to the passionate and impressible daughters of the South, seldom, if ever, pass beyond the bounds of propriety. A platonic love, a union of sympathies, emotions, &c. &c. The white Southern girl, who matures early, is at her home surrounded by the brightest and most intelligent of the young coloured men on the estate. Passionate, full of sensibility, without the cold prudence of her Northern sister who can wonder at the wild dreams of love which fix the hearts and fill the imaginations of the impressible Southern maiden?... It is safe to say that the first heart experience of nearly every Southern maiden, the flowering sweetness and grace of her young life, is associated with a sad dream of some bondman lover. He may have been the waiter or coachman, or the bright yellow lad who asisted the overseer; but to her he is a hero, blazing with all the splendours of imperial manhood. She treasures the looks from those dark eyes which made her pulses bound.

We are inclined to suspect that the North American man and woman may be something of the sort described by this indecent writer; and we can well understand how it is that Mr. Hawthorne, after his experience of his sapless, dry, and boney brethren, and his angelic but angular countrywomen, is positively enraged at the sight of the wholesome flesh and blood of an Englishman and Englishwoman. We may be rather proud of being described as "bulbous," and think it no affront that the "female Bull" may be described in Terence's phrase as *corpus validum et succi plenum*. Our juiciness and physical fulness and strength, and redundancy of muscle and blood, are certainly in strong contrast to what the writer of the pamphlet on Miscegenation describes as the dryness and meagreness, the pallor and scranniness and leanness of the American animal; and if the citizen and citizenness of the Northern States is this or anything like it, we can quite account for Northern failures in the field or anywhere else. The only absurdity is that this wretched, sapless, shrivelled caricature of man, this specimen of humanity in its most contemptible form, should have the place which it has in the world's estimate of nations. If this is the ideal American, we quite agree with the author of *Miscegenation* that the race cannot live to the third generation. If this is what "the Anglo-Saxon"—though plentifully mixed, by the by, with Germans and Irish immigrants and with most of the scum of Europe—has come to, it is a comfort to think that we are near the end of it.

The sum and substance of the whole matter is, that this nasty doctrine of the physical necessity of absorbing the white race into the negro population, or rather of creating for the necessities of the American States a mixed and Creole race, is proclaimed not only by the author of this tract but by the Rev. Beecher Stowe's partner in the editorship of the *Independent*, Mr. Theodore Tilton, by Mr. Horace Greeley, by Mr. Wendell Phillips, and by "the inspired maid of Philadelphia," the lecturing woman, Miss Anna Dickenson. It is perhaps inconvenient to remember that some such experiment has been tried in Haiti—with what success we all know. It is now to be repeated further North. How far these people carry out their views into actual life they do not inform us. If the gentlemen practise what they preach, the demand for coloured Abishags "to engraft upon our stock the rich treasure of negro blood," and to fill up the lean interstices of the anatomy of editors, must be something more than nominal; and as Miss Dickenson has lectured before the President and in many of the cities of the Union and has not been tarred and feathered by the ladies of America, we are forced to the unpleasant conclusion that they are quite ready to play Tamora to any and every lusty negro who fulfils the "passional" and "emotional instinct" which is among the best cravings of the soul. "It is a mean pride," we are told, "unworthy of a Christian, which would lead any one to deny that there are wants in the white nature which only the negro could fill, defects in physical organization that only the negro could supply, cravings towards fraternity that only the negro could comfort and satisfy." Potiphar's wife anticipated this argument, and in her plain-spoken language to the goodly Hebrew slave only put the doctrine of Miscegenation into practice; and if the ladies of New England want another precedent for their "abandonment of an unwholesome prejudice," the history of the Byzantine Court and the life of the Empress Theodosia may satisfy them that a negro-lover, though a solecism, is by no means an absolute novelty in female taste. A strong-bodied and strong-flavoured partner is perhaps the complement to that strong mind of which the Yankee female has furnished so many and such very unfeminine instances.

The wonderful and horrible thing is that this filthy nonsense is not only not hooted down, but that it represents the more advanced, and indeed the more logical, adherents of that political party which, if the smallest is undoubtedly the most vigorous in America. All Abolitionists are perhaps not, or perhaps not as yet, avowed adherents of the doctrine of Miscegenation, but all Abolitionists with the very least regard to consistency must render the *jus connubii* to those who are in every respect their equals. The Miscegenation writers of course go further, and exalt the relative superiority of the nigger, and expatiate on his necessity in the great economy of things for renovating with his fiery energies the cold and languid circulation of the North. Yet even this might do comparatively little harm, for the women who will listen to and applaud Miss Anna Dickenson lecturing on these nauseous subjects are far beyond any other corrupting influences. The shamelessness which sees "all the splendours of imperial manhood" in a woolly-headed coachman may be left to that natural indignation which is due to the sight of Messalina vindicting her life on philosophical principles. But the evil does not end here. We may well despair of the future of America if, in its gloomiest hour of civil strife, not one single streak of light breaks the thick darkness. Is there no patriot, no man of letters, no man of common honesty and integrity, who can venture even to lift a voice against the advancing tide of fanaticism and folly, of immorality and idecency? Of all those politicians whom American institutions have trained, and whose vision has been enlarged by the brightness and fulness of freedom, is there not one to stand in the place which is occupied, and certainly not without popular assent, by Mr. Wendell Phillips and Miss Dickenson? One begins to ask whether it can all be true—whether it is possible that, in the very land which will not endure that the negro should sit in the same railway carriage or kneel in the same church with the white, the doctrine of Miscegenation should be preached, not only without rebuke, but with applause. Even the writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, who has discovered a wonderful process of silent and unconscious education which the nigger has been undergoing for several years in order to fit him for his place in the regeneration, would stand aghast at such an expression as this of the anti-slavery doctrines. To be a man and a brother, a man need not be quite the model man, and the great pattern and ideal of humanity, reserved in the fulness of time to pour the blood of life and the blessing of Ham into worn-out Christendom. It would surprise the Clarksons and Wilberforces to hear that "in the course of time the dark races must absorb the white." Even Mr. Lincoln, though the subject is a congenial one for his peculiar kind of wit, will be startled to be assured that the present war is "a war for the negro; not simply for his personal rights or his physical freedom, but a war looking, at its final point, to the blending of the black and white;...a war to go on until the great truth shall be announced in the Messages of our Presidents, that it is desirable that the white man should marry the black woman and the white woman the black man;" and that "we must become a yellow-skinned, black-haired people"—that is, that the population of the United States must consist of Creoles or be prepared for almost immediate extinction by an invincible law of nature. We certainly do not believe in all the growing intelligence which has of late years been developed, according to the *Edinburgh Review*, in the American negroes, nor do we think that they possess means of communication so complete as have been lately described. Let us ask, however, what might be, or we would rather say, what must be the result on the African mind of this one fact?—that it is publicly taught by the most fanatical friends of the black race that the end and object of the war is to "divide the lands of the South among the negroes?" Nor is this all. The war is to be prosecuted in order to give the white woman of the South into the negro's bosom, and then we are assured that all this is in the interest, not only of social progress, but of religion, since in the millennial future is still to be produced the highest type of mankind, the most perfect ideal of womanhood, which will not be white or black, but Creole or coloured; and the first and chiefest step in bringing all the human family to this its great ultimate destiny is to invigorate and and "sweeten" the cold, lean, shrivelled, and decaying Yankee life with the warm tropical blood and the fragrant "miasm of fierceness" and healthy animal lite which belongs to the negro.

VILLAGE LIFE IN OUDH.

(*From Fraser's Magazine.*)

THE villages of Oudh, like those of Egypt, are generally built on rising ground, not exposed to the inundations which prevail in the low grounds during the rains. They consist simply of a collection of mud walls: some lofty, some low, with here and there an occasional tree peeping out. In the King's time (befors annexation) most of them were rudely fortified, to protect the inhabitants from the sudden attacks of marauding chieftains or bands of robbers, then but too common. During two-thirds of the year—that is during the cold and hot seasons—the rough mud walls look cheerless and unfinished enough; but during the rains, the third season of the year, the appearance of the villages is most miserable; the walls wet and uneven, the tiles or thatch of the houses black and unsightly, whilst a luxuriant vegetation is springing up all around.

The requirements of the inhabitants of such a country as Oudh, however, must not be measured by those of the dwellers in more northern climes. The winter is a winter but in name. The frosts, if any, are by no means severe, and never last longer than a few hours at a time; whilst the days are, during the entire season, from November, to February, both months inclusive, positively delightful. True, the days are two or three hours shorter than in June, but the sun shines bright and clear, and the winds are never biting or severe. During the hot season again, from March to June, the inhabitants live for the most part in the open air, preparing their food, eating, and sleeping out of doors. There remain the four or five months of the rainy season to be provided for, and this is also a season of busy agricultural employment in the fields. If they can then secure a dry spot of earth to cook and sleep upon, it is enough for them. Thus houses in Oudh are by no means of that absolute necessity to the poorer classes that they are in Europe generally. They are built rudely and simply, easily erected and easily destroyed. A few mud walls, built with the hands alone, and a roof of thatch or tiles, constitute the house; whilst a rope framework to sleep upon, and a shilling's worth of earthen vessels for cooking, constitute furniture. A brass pot, kept bright and clean is a proof of 'respectability.'

Jungles, forests, rivers, ravines, and level plains, interspersed with villages, constitute the more salient features of the landscape in Oudh. It is in the extreme north and east only that mountains are to be met with,—the beginnings of the great chain of the Himalayas. The rivers and streams are numerous, and the villages are so thickly studded over the treeless plains or in clearings of the jungles or forests, that the traveller sees at once he is in a well peopled country. Its extent is something less than that of Ireland, and its population about seven millions.

The fields are separated from each other by small mud mounds or parapets, varying from six to eighteen inches in height; so that the beautiful hedge-rows of England are altogether wanting in the landscape. In the early morning the villagers may be seen driving off their cattle to the pasturage, and in the evening returning with them again, to be penned up in mud—walled enclosures adjoining the houses of the owners. The cattle consist of oxen, buffaloes, camels in some places, in others elephants; with here and there, in the neighbourhood of the large towns, herds of sheep or goats. The younger members of the community usually perform the duties of driving out the cattle, watching them during the day, and returning with them at night; whilst the men may be seen ploughing with their oxen in the fields, or treading out the corn on the threshing-floor of the village with their bullocks, which are not, however, according to the humane custom of the Jews, left unmuzzled. In each village there will usually be found at least one house of superior pretensions as to size, compared with the others. The walls, however, the best of them, as far as the outside is concerned, are of the same rude, rough, unwhitened mud, whatever the inside may be. This larger house is usually that of the village landlord, or of him who has engaged to pay the village quota of land revenue to Government, and who is therefore invested by Government with certain rights, privileges, and powers. His family and relatives constitute the aristocracy of the village. In the 'good old times' of the kings of Oudh these magnates were something like the feudal barons of the middle ages, a race still represented by the Talookdars, or large landholders of the country, whom the British Government delight to honour. As village magnates, however, the petty landlords, and taxcollectors had their dungeons and their torture-chambers; nor were they backward in using them, when refractory cultivators refused to pay up punctually. A pit, some nine or ten feet deep, and as many in diameter, constituted one species of torture-chamber by no means uncommon in these 'good old times.' In this the defaulter was left to chew the cud of sweet and bitter fancies as he might choose, exposed to the sun by day and the moon by night, without clothing and without food, until he paid or died. If the great man was of a lively, energetic disposition, he would perhaps have the delinquent taken up for an hour or so to have red pepper put into his eyes and nose, his hands bound the while; or to administer a flogging, often merciless, before committing him to the pit. But of these and such like atrocities the days have now gone by and the villagers, far and near, know full well that the English magistrate will listen to their complaints if they can but get to him, and that he has both the power and the will to redress their wrongs.

Rude and uneducated, the villagers seldom keep their own accounts: in each village there is indeed an officer whose sole business it is to keep their accounts for them, although a paternal Government first made this arrangement that the revenue might not suffer. There is also a village watchman in each little community, who is supported by Government, to prevent thefts, and to report criminal offences generally. On the principal of setting a thief, to catch a thief, I suppose, these village watchmen are usually taken from a class proverabially the greatest thieves in the country; and, as a general rule, when a theft is reported to the police, the first suspicion falls upon either the village watchman, or on some of his relatives or companions. Nor does that officer usually regard it as otherwise than right and fitting that it should be so; it is of the nature of things—a fact determined by fate itself—that he should be first suspected; he knows this, and takes his measures accordingly.

When we remember the numerous instances that constantly occur amongst the agricultural population of England and Ireland, exhibiting the grossest superstition, it will not be considered wonderful that amidst the village populations of Oudh superstition and fanaticism should be rife and prevalent. Mrs. Ram Bux, for instance, takes it into her head that the little Buxes are not enjoying that excellent health to which they might be considered fairly entitled, considering the care and attention she herself bestows upon them, and the expense she has gone to in charms and incantations. 'We must sarcrifice a cock,' she sighs out, 'to Kali, or her sister Bhowany, for poor little Nunha's benefit; he will then have good health surely.' Kali and Bhowany are two goddesses, powerful for good or evil, particularly in the line of health; Kali being by far the more powerful of the two, and not the most benevolent. The classical reader wil remember that Socrates' last words were, 'We owe a cock to Æsculapius.' A cock or a goat is a favourite animal for sacrifice, when health is concerned, in Oudh. When other blessings are sought a young goat or sheep is not uncommonly sacrificed, the head being severed, if possible, at a blow, from the body. There are low castes, however, Chumars and others, who hope to propitiate Kali with a pig—a sacrifice of which the more enlightened aristocrats of the higher castes express horror or contempt.

Of the higher deities of Hindu mythology the poor viilagers of Oudh, know little or nothing. Brahma, and Shiva, and Vishnu they may hear of occasionally at the temples of Ajudya and elsewere; but they seldon pray to such; and except when making pilgrimages to the greater temples—circumstances of rare occurrence—offer nothing to them. They believe in Kali and Bhowany, and they know something of Indra and his attendant Peris; but the devtas of the woods and streams are their peculiar objects of worship. Doubtless it was so in Rome and Greece; for one offering that the poor man would make to Jupiter or Mars, he would make a hundred to his Penates, or to the Dryads and Hamadryads, the Naiads and Oreades, with whom he believed himself daily to come in contact. Every tree, every grove, every stream has its devta; and the Oudh peasant attributes his last fever, or the accident that happened in such a grove, or the death of his comrade, when both were equally in danger and he was spared, to the anger or goodness of an enraged devta. Why the devta was angry it is not for him, or such as he, to know; all he does know—enough, as he thinks, for his purpose—is that these devtas can be propitiated by offerings. He burns in their honour, and as a sacrifice to them, the first fruits of his harvest; he pours quantities of milk abroad that their anger may be appeased, and sprinkles a sacrificial fire with ghee (clarified butter): or, if he has nothing better, and he has unwittingly offended the genius loci in any particular tree, he will even take a libation of pure water, and offer it in all simplicity and in all sincerity as a peace-offering! Let us pride ourselves, if we will, on our superior knowledge, but let us not despise, however we may pity, the humble faith and religious devotion that actuate the Oudh peasant when he acts honestly thus, according to the light that is in him.

Gross superstition and ignorance, however, invariably lead at times to tragical consequences. The cholera was raging, one hot season lately, in a village near the borders of a certain zillah or county in Oudh. 'We can remove it by a sacrifice,' said some wiseacre of a devotee resident in the village. These devotees, or fakirs, are amongst the greatest curses of the land. Let a sacrifice be made to Kali—a sacrifice of a goat—and when the incantation has been read over it, the cholera will go into the goat. We have only then to remove the goat into one of the fields belonging to the next village (one as yet uninfected), and the cholera will go with it. Such is the power of Kali.'

There were those in the village, however, who had relatives whom they cared for in the adjoining village, and they went and warned them; accordingly great was the commotion, direful the tumult, when this news was brought.

'What,' said the magnates of the new village, which was as yet unscathed by the great plague 'shall we submit to have this injury done to us? Shall we allow the infection to leave them and to settle upon us? Assuredly not.'

Measures were taken in consequence,—active measures. Sticks shod with iron formidable weapons, were prepared; for swords and guns they have none; the whole country has been thoroughly disarmed. But skulls may be broken with sticks shod with iron, reaping-hooks—although by no means like those of Europe—small as they are, may be made destructive implements in a hand-to-hand encounter. Scouts were kept on the look-out: all was in readiness. At length one dark night, the sacrifice was made as had been intended. The dead goat was carried along in procession. In it was supposed to be contained the whole virulence of the cholera. Wild fakirs, with matted locks, and hideous with ashes, mud, and streaks of paint, headed the procession; and so in solemn silence it passed out of the infected village, amidst cries to Kali, and the groans of broken hearts. Arrived at the boundary of the other village lands, however, with only a narrow stream between them and their peaceable progress was rudely stayed. A band from the adjoining village was there, determined and numerous as their own.

'You shall not cast the sacrifice on our land' said they. 'Beware what you do. We will resist if you try, and then there will be a breach of the peace, and an English lawsuit, and no end of trouble.'

But the fanatic fakirs at the head of the sacrificial procession were not to be so turned off from their purpose. They went on, and a fight was the consequence. One man was left dead on the field, and two others died afterwards of wounds. The sacrificial party was not successful, and returned discomfitted, the dead goat being thrown after them into their village, There was an 'English lawsuit,' as had been foretold, and such were the facts which it revealed.

There is hardly a village in the country of any pretensions which does not contain an astrologer. Not only is the astrologer an important functionary when the youthful Hindu is first ushered into existence, inasmuch as he constructs with more or less care, according to the wealth of the family, the youthful aspirant's horoscope, but if the village agriculturist loses a cow or a bullock, which he suspects to be stolen, he goes at once to the astrologer to know in what direction he shall set off to find it. Extraordinary coincidences will of course take place when the great number of cases of various kinds brought before the astrologer are remembered, and these coincidences are treasured in the mind, whilst the failures are forgotten—just as is the case all over the world amongst the superstious or ignorant regarding dreams. The one dream that is believed to have turned out true, or very nearly true, is remembered, whilst the thousands of others that are absurd, false, or simply impossible, are altogether ignored. It is this want of logical reasoning and judgment, all over the world, that rivets the chains of superstition, and fixes the terrors of the supernatural in trival matters in the minds of the credulous.

The apparatus of the astrologer in an Indian village, as may be supposed, is simple and confined. Some rude drawings of the heavenly 'houses,' for the construction of horoscopes, a test-stone, supposed to possess marvellous virtues. a few pieces of chalk, and a small oddly-shaped vessel for containing water, constitute his stock in trade. With these he performs a jugglery, and over them he mutters incantations that appal village hearts, and set the rustics' hair on end. As the want of children is regarded by the Hindu wife as the greatest curse that can befal her, so is there no evil that she will take more trouble or engage in more perilous adventures to remove. Usually the fakir or devotee of the neighbourhood is supposed to be a holy man, although often an unmitigated scoundrel, is the first applied to. If his prayers, exertions, and instructions, are of no avail, the poor woman—who is often ready to give her life, to say nothing of her property or scruples, to remove this greatest of curses—throws herself and her case before the astrologer, and begs that all the powers of the stars and of the world above, may be employed to aid her. Dire is the amount of evil that results from this mixture of superstition and desire: and yet these very women, who would thus sacrifice all they had, and all they valued, for offspring, were often consenting parties to the murder of their female children, rather than entail the fear of disgrace or the expense of betrothal and marriage of themselves and their husbands. Such are the contradictions of folly and superstition.

That the Hindu wife, for ages, regarded her own sacrifice on the tomb of her husband, or in his funeral flames—the practice of sutti,—as acceptable to heaven. is a fact well known to western readers. Happily, by the agency of the British Government in India, this barbarous practice has been abolished, and is now well-nigh eradicated. But it is not so well known, although equally true, that female infanticide was practised in Oude for centuries, not by the poorer Brahmans only, but by the nobles themselves—the motives in all cases the same—a fear of disgrace and a desire to avoid the expense of betrothing and marrying them.

People talk contemptuously of the monuments of British rule in India. They point to the Taj at Agra, and the great Mosque at Delhi, and the Emambara at Lucknow, and say 'these are the monuments of Moslem rule—were we driven out we shall leave none such.' Quite true; but we should leave behind us monuments infinitely nobler and more enduring, as well as more beneficial. Sutti has been proved to be inconsistent with the earliest Hindu laws, and will never be revived. Yet it was the strong arm of British power which first put it down. Female infanticide was as common under Moslem, as under Hindu rule, and it too will soon have altogether disappeared. Are not these triumphs of civilization nobler monuments of our rule than heaps of marble, however well proportioned, or palaces, however rich? Nor do the triumphs of British civilization cease there. The grand trunk road, from Calcutta to Peshawur, far away in the North-west of the Punjaub, is a mightier, a more benefical work than mosques or palaces, however grand. And what shall be said of railways then? But I must not allow myself to be led off into a digression on what has been done, or is doing elsewhere. Our present task is to explore the villages of Oudh, and see how the people in them live.

Before dismissing the village astrologer, his pretended influence over the weather must be recorded. He professes to have the power of making the rain descend, or the sun shine, as he pleases., and, if well paid for it, he promises the dupes who apply to him, that they shall have the weather they desire. To produce this result he burns the leaves of certain plants, and scatters the ashes towards heaven, muttering incantations the while. Should the weather desired not be forthcoming, then some devtas more powerful than his have ordered it otherwise, and who can he help it? It appears wonderful that such pretensions should survive for a single year; but the history of every rude nation proves that similar powers are invariably believed in.

And now that we have had a glance at the chief characteristics of the inhabitants of the village, let us see in what their daily life consists. They are not usually sluggards in the matter of rising, to begin with. When the first dawn of day makes its appearance, they may be seen rising from their rude beds, and beginning the daily practice of ablutions. They are not as particular in the matter of washing the hands and face, as in keeping the teeth clean. So much of their religion consists in the using and abstaining from certain kinds of food, that it is not wonderful they should pay so much attention to their mouths. The Hindus have not yet learned that 'not that which entereth into a man defileth him,' this wisdom is above them. To them the eating of a harmeless piece of beef or pork would be a greater sin than the murder of a brother or sister; and they will often resent an injury to caste with more impetuosity and vehemence than the loss of property or fame. Whilst the Hindu villager, however, looks after his teeth, as of primary importance, he does not forget the practice of general ablution. Not content with a little water rubbed over the face and hands—as the populace but too often are in the western world—the Hindu bathes his whole body. It is by no means uncommon to see a dozen persons round the village well, all bathing together by thowing pot after pot of water over them, and rubbing with an energy that seems to threaten sacrification; all this is done decently, the waist—cloth on. It is usualy only the men who will thus be found bathing at the wells. The women perform the same office in a neighbouring tank or pond; and, as in most offices of domestic life, dignified or undignified, a number of them go for this purpose together. Their bathing is of the same decent character as that of the men. As to the children, they appear to dabble in the water or not, as they please; but as they usually go naked, and never use towels to dry themselves, their ablutions are more frequently made in the muddy pool that stands nearest to the village, than elsewhere; and that not at stated times or regularly, but whenever they happen to come near it.

The morning's bath and cleansing of the teeth concluded, the next employment is the preparation of food. Whilst the women are getting the curry and rice, or pillaws, and various peas, called gram or dhall, and small unleavened cakes, called chupatties, ready, the men indulge themselves smoking a pipe, made of the cocoa-nut shell, called a hubble-bubble by the Europeans, from the noise caused by drawing the smoke in it through the water. Those of the men who have no female relatives to cook for them, perform that office for themselves; and it is really astonishing, considering the rudeness of the apparatus, and the simplicity of the materials, what savoury meals are prepared by both sexes, but especially by the women. Their curry, for the most part, consists of simple vegetables flavoured with spices. A pumpkin, or a few potatoes—which are gradually finding their way into the poorest villages of Northern India—or some simple kind of greens, or spinach, are turned out savoury and appetizing, to form a relish for the rice, which constitutes the substantial mass of the meal. Meat of any kind, such as goats's flesh or mutton, they get rarely. Fish, somewhat more commonly, and occasionally a few eggs, is a luxury of the most extravagant character. Milk is not much or generally used amongt the villagers. It is chiefly devoted to making ghee or for the support of the cattle, on the well-being of which their agricultural labours depend; and whatever remains is sold to the sweetmeat manufacturer. Whilst the male head or heads of the household have thus been regaling, washing down their unpretending, but not unsavoury meal, with drafts of water from the well, the women have been employed waiting on them, or preparing their own food, or that of the children. Those who mess together have the large mass of rice before them, and usually make a hole at the top for the reception of the appetizing curry, which is used sparingly with the rice. The fingers, and leaves for plates, are the only table furniture. A small ball of rice, or a number of grains of it, taken up by the thumb and first three fingers of the right hand, are flavoured by the smallest possible portion of the pungent curry, and then tossed into the mouth with a dexterity that surprises the European. Each grain is perfectly distinct—not as rice is usually boiled in England—and yet with only the fingers, aforesaid, portion after portion is tossed into the mouth with a regularity and precision that can only result from long and unwearied practice. No sooner has the meal been despatched, and the usual draft of water taken, than the villager rinses out his mouth two or three times, takes another turn at the hubble-bubble, and then slowly and deliberately makes his way to the fields perhaps with his plough over his shoulder, and driving his yoke of oxen before him; perhaps alone for weeding, without any other companion than a small iron hoe, handle and all not six inches long; or perhaps, with his diminutive reaping-hook for cutting the corn.

In most of these agricultural labours, particularly in weeding and reaping, he is attended and asisted by his wife; but not usually in ploughing. And in the meantime, what have she and the little ones been doing? The house and ground around have been swept—the food has been prepared—her lord having completed his meal, the mother and the little ones get theirs; and then she, having also enjoyed the luxury of the hubble-bubble, goes after her husband to the fields, or is busied for an hour or so in domestic cares. Dishes and pots have to be scoured and dried; the young oxen or other animals looked after; the elder children from nine to twelve (after twelve they are men and women) are sent with the cattle to look for grazing in the neighbourhood; and it is not till the evening again that all reassemble.

Such is the quantity of rice eaten by the little ones at their daily meals, that many a child well able to walk before dinner, finds the centre of gravity so altered afterwards, by the protuberance of the stomach, that walking is impossible. Arrived at home in the evening, another meal similar to that of the morning, is despatched; and now darkness approaches. Wrapping themselves each in a sheet, from head to foot, the family stretch themselves upon a rude frame-work of rope supported on four short legs. Shortly after the night has set in they are fast asleep—the charpoy, or rude bed being usually placed out of doors in the dry warm weather. Even in winter the only difference usually made is, that the sleepers are wrapped up in blankets instead of their cotton sheets, and are huddled together closely within doors, instead of being dispersed and separate, as in the hot season.

Such is the kind of life the peasant of Oudh leads—varied slightly by the season of the year—his habits are regular, and his duties monotonous. In the olden times of disturbance and anarchy, under the king's rule, the best men in the country, physically, became Sepoys in the Company's service, and formed the larger part of that army which Her Majesty's forces and the residents in India had so much difficulty to destroy in 1857-8. It remains to be seen what will be the effect of leaving these men in their villages for the future, instead of draining them off to fight the Sikhs, Affghans, Siamese, Burmese, and Nepaulese, as in times of yore. At present there is every prospect of the change being one fraught with benefit to the country itself and its population generally.

A description of the village and its inhabitants, however, must necessarily include something also about the peculiar relations of life, relative to marriage, on which so much of the happiness or misery of individuals depends. As to the ceremonial observances of the great events of life in the villages of Oudh, these are sufficiently important to claim a chapter to themselves; but how the people live, and the relations in which the sexes stand to each other, are subjects so intimately connected with their daily life, that they cannot be passed over in silence; nor is there, perhaps, any subject connected with the East more interesting to the fair readers of Europe.

The permission of the practice of polygamy, common to both the Hindu and Moslem faiths, is one which has little practical influence on the mass of the population in the villages—for they are too poor to avail themselves of it—except in so far as it has been the means of rendering divorces less difficult of attainment. If both parties are dissatisfied with the marriage, they find little difficulty in annulling it. The principal difficulty, indeed, is simply the prosaic one of rupees, annas, and pice, which correspond with our English pounds, shillings, and pence. It is rare to find a man in the villages proper, who has more than one wife. As a general rule, of course, the expense of maintaining any more, acts as a practical prohibition; but when a man gets on in the world, becomes rich and flourishing, and, as a consequence in India, fat as well, he then begins to think of adding to his establishment; whatever may be his caste or calling. Those who are born to higher stations—landlords, and wealthy sons of wealthy merchants, and nobles—look forward to a plurality of wives as the necessary accompaniment of their wealth and dignity—thinking little, or not thinking at all, of the domestic dissensions and consequent turmoil and trouble which such a condition of things involves.

Practically, the evil of the institution is most felt when the poor man begins to better his position in life and to become rich. The wife who, under other circumstances, was happy and contended—cheerfully performing her part in the drama of life, whatever it might be, and seeking to cheer or soothe her husband's more anxious hours—becomes as wealth increases, anxious and uneasy, notwithstanding her pride in additional ornaments and finery. It then depends entirely upon her temper and disposition, whether the future life of hersel and husband iscomfortable or miserable tuer she conforms willingly to the new order of things, and is content to hold perhaps a secondary place, where she formerly reigned, all is well; but this cannot often be expected, nor is it often the case. Most of the instances of domestic disputes leading to ill-treatment, or persecution, or the graver crimes, which came before the English Courts in Oudh, have their origin in the entertainment of an additional wife. One case of this kind, remarkable as illustrative of the system, and at the same time of the peculiar customs of a large class of peasantry, occurred in a village on the great high road between Lucknow and Fyzabad, the two largest towns of Oudh. A shopkeeper in the bazaar, Rugber by name, an active, prudent, pushing fellow, had married in the days of his poverty, and his wife Nazi, when a girl, was noted for her beauty. Rugber had married at the age of eighteen, Nazi being twelve, and for eight or nine years they lived happily together, having two children, a boy and girl, who were growing up lustily. The world went well with Rugber. He took no part in political affairs during the mutiny, but attendended to his shop, and saved up his rupees. Nazi was decked with an amazing number of silver rings; arms and ankles covered, her neck and ears laden, and altogether she was becoming the envy of the village community, whilst her two little ones sported in the finest clothes on all occasions of festivity.

In an evil hour for poor Nazi, Rugber went once to Durriabud, a town about forty miles from Lucknow, as he often had done before, in the ordinary routine of business. A wealthy shopkeeper there, knowing Rugber's prudence and prosperity, invited him to his house, and whilst there allowed him to get a peep, whether accidentally or by design, does not appear, at a favourite daughter, by name Mukhily, of whose beauty and grace Rugber had already heard much. Poor Nazi was performing her duties at home meanwhile, with exemplary diligence and propriety. She looked after her children, and watched her husband's interests as only the most faithful of mothers and wives can do.

Rugber dreamt all night of the beautiful Mukhily, whom he had heard singing behind a casement before he retired for the night. He rose in the morning, smoked a pipe of peace with his host before beginning the business of the day; and as he smoked he told his host of his prosperity in the world—how he intended to take a house—a large house—as a dwelling, separate from that in which his shop was—how he had heard of Mukhily, and how happy he should be to make her his wife.

'And what will Nazi say?' asked his host.

'Oh, Nazi is the best of wives,' said Rugber; 'Mukhily will be as her daughter to her; she will be delighted.'

Poor Rugber! He little knew what a coil he was preparing for himself. He was counting without his host. He knew Nazi happy, contented and at peace. He did not know her roused or if he did he sadly miscalculated his own powers of soothing.

Perhaps it was not without misgiving that he made the proposal. Be that as it, may, the proposal was made and accepted. Before he returned to his own home, Rugber was the betrothed of Mukhily. He did not take his new bride with him. He should come or send for her as soon as he had made his arrangements at home.

Great was the consternation of Rugber when he found Nazi determined to oppose the admission of his second wife into her establishment at all hazards. 'She is but a child,' said Rugber.

'More shame for you to marry her,' said Nazi. 'You, a middle—aged man of nearly thirty years and I a matron of over twenty, with two children. Rugber, I will not permit it. She shall not come here as your wife. She and I shall never live in the same house. I will die first. It shall not be.' Nazi spoke with a determination and firmness that alarmed Rugber.

'But I am her husband—she is my wife—already, Nazi. Come, be reasonable; ask the brotherhood,' urged Rugber.

Nazi shook her head, as heads are shaken—calmly, slowly, sorrowfully—when the mind is fully made up.

Rugber went about his preparations, as he had proposed. The new house was taken and made ready. In the mean time Nazi had not been idle. She had heard somewhere that it was an old custom of their caste, if the husband took a second wife without the consent of the first, the first had thereby a right of divorce.

She told this to Rugber. He was angry, and told her it was nonsense.

Thus matters rolled on during the month—Nazi calm, resolute, reticent, Rugber all bustle and preparation, anxious but determined. At length the new home being ready and all things prepared, Rugber went off to bring home his new bride himself; he would not trust her to any one else. Nazi bid him tenderly and sorrowfully adieu. She had no home of her own to go to—her father was dead before she got married, her mother had died since—she had no home of her own to go to, but she would not stop, to meet her rival. The morning after her husband's departure she called in two or three of his best friends from the bazaar—old men of her own caste, one of them her husband's uncle—and to them she told the whole history of the transaction.

'I have nobody to go to but my sister, who lives in our village twelve miles from this. She is very poor, I know, and works hard for her living, but she is honest; and I too will work hard again, as I used to do. I will not remain here to see another wife sit on my head and govern my children. My lord is master to do as he pleases; but the English rule is just, and will not allow women to be made slaves. I call you here to witness that I take off these ornaments—they are my lord's—and give them all into his uncle's keeping, to be given up to him when he returns. Yes, the ornaments of our little ones too—they are all his. I take only the poorest clothes we have, and not many of them, and with dust on our heads we three go forth from my lord's house. He prefers his new wife—may he be happy with her.'

On the threshold of the house Nazi put dust on her own head and that of her little ones, committed Rugber's property to his uncle's care, and with some tears of womanly sorrow, walked mournfully away, holding a child in either hand.

Two days after Rugber returned, and found things as Nazi had left them. He had brought Mukhily with him; and until he came within a short distance of his new home heard nothing of what had taken place during his absence. He was very angry when he heard the whole, and knew not well what to do. For the present, however, dissembling his rage, he received over the property from his uncle, in the presence of some witnesses, and attended to his business. Mukhily exclaimed loudly against the unreasonableness of Nazi, urged Rugber to act determinedly. Rugber had already made up his mind to that effect. He called a meeting of the brotherhood together—that is, the village sages of his own caste—to get their counsel, and to ask them if that Nazi had said was true—that the first wife had a right to a divorce if the husband married a second. So diverse are the customs of the various castes that what holds good in one is by no means a rule in another; and it is often the older members of the tribe only that can tell what the customs are, under unwonted circumstances.

There were some who said Nazi was right; but the majority were of a different opinion; and of those who affirmed the right of divorce all were unanimous in asserting that the expenses of all the marriage ceremonials should be repaid first by the party seeking the divorce, when both were not willing; that Rugber also had a right to the children was allowed on all hands.

Such being the decision of the brotherhood, Rugber induced his uncle to journey to the village in which Nazi was residing, to communicate it to her, to bring back all three if possible—if not, the two children—and to inform Nazi that under any circumstances she could have no divorce without first repaying the sixty rupees, at which Rugber estimated the cost of the marriage expenses. This amount Rugber well knew Nazi could not repay.

When the uncle arrived at the cottage of her sister, he found Nazi employed labouriously in grinding corn with the little hand-mill, consisting of two circular stones, the upper one moved round by an iron handle, which is in common use all over Oudh, and is doubtless of the same kind as that often referred to in the New Testament. It is usually worked by two women, sitting opposite to each other; and this working of it is the most laborious employment in which women are commonly engaged.

Nazi was still firm and resolute. She would never be a slave, she said, in the house in which she had been for so many years the mistress. 'Sixty rupees!' she exclaimed, 'the expenses of our marriage! Rugber had not twenty when I married him, and I brought him a dowry of ten more. He is unjust: but just or unjust, I will not go back.'

'And the children?' asked the uncle.

'They may be taken from me by force,' said Nazi; 'they will not go of their own free will, or with my consent.'

The uncle found it was useless to urge her further, and returned unsuccessful to Rugber. The latter, however, was not a man tamely to submit when he believed he had law and justice, and custom too, which outweights both in the Hindu mind, on his side. He made an application to the court, and got an order to recover his children Poor Nazi was obliged to give them up; she did so sorrowfully, but still persisted in her determination not to return herself. For this Rugber was not prepared; he thought rather than separate from the little ones she would have rejoined him; but he little knew her inflexible will, or the force of obstinacy, as he and his friends called it, which resided in one generally so fond and good.

Before resorting to the court again, Rugber, like a prudent man, determined to visit Nazi himself, and see if he could not bring her to reason by kind concessions. He saw that she was living in poverty, and pictured to her the ease and comfort she migat enjoy at his home—she might even bring her sister with her. To all this Nazi, doubtless with many a heart-qualm, as she thought of her children and bygone happiness, returned a deaf ear. She would only return on one condition, which condition Rugber had solemnly promised his new wife never to grant, and that was that Nazi and her children should have a separate establishment, and should not be required to see Mukhily at all. Her sister joined Rugber in remonstrating with Nazi, but it was all of no avail; and in sore perplexity Rugber at length threatened the court again, which would compel his wife to return to him.

Poor Nazi was not dismayed; she even smiled faintly and woefully. 'Were it not for my children, my lord,' said she, 'I would die this day. I only continue to live in the hope of sometimes seeing them again. The gods will not be so unjust to me as man has been—if they be, there is no hope for me in either world. May you journey in peace, my lord; do not talk harshly of me to the little ones. Farewell. I too will go to the court, and tell the Sahib all, if you apply to him—who knows? Perhaps he may have mercy on me.'

Rugber returned sadly to his home, cursing her obstinacy, his own new marriage, and the present system of things in general.

He did not apply immediately to the court, in order to give Nazi some further time for reflection; but it was useless, she had evidently quite made up her mind. He sued at length to recover possession of his wife Nazi; or if she were entitled indeed, as she argued, to a divorce, to recover from her sixty rupees, the expenses of their marriage. However the trial might eventuate, he hoped to regain Nazi. He knew she was incapable of paying the amount sued for; and the whitest beards in their caste had told him if he did not get one he was certainly entitled to the other. Now, when Nazi was ordered to pay the sixty rupees before getting a divorce, what alternative would she have? She must return to him. So argued Rugber.

Nazi pleaded her own cause; explained all the circumstances of the case in court fully and plainly; made no complaint whatever of Rugber except the second marriage, the cause of all this unhappiness, and professed her willingness to return on one condition, and one condition only—that she should have a seperate establishment.

'She knows I have taken an oath that no separate establishment shall be granted,' said Rugber; 'besides, my lord, protector of the poor, she has no right to it.'

Judgment was reserved for a future day. Little did Rugber and Nazi know or think of the difficulties the magistrate had to decide the case—of the bulky tomes he explored to look for something relevant, or the inquiries he anxiously made of men cunning in caste lore and great in 'modern instances.' In clause I, section 16, regulation III., of 1803, he found that in all such cases he should call for the opinion of the Hindu law officer—call upon him for a bywustuh, as it is called. He referred the matter, and found that poor Nazi was bound to return unconditionally to her husband. He sympathised somewhat with poor Nazi, and laboured hard to find reasons for concluding the case differently; but it was vain. Rugber had only exercised his rights as a Hindu citizen. Nazi was too fastidious. The fatal order was given, Rugber being cautioned that it must not be enforced harshly or with any unnecessary violence. Rugber almost smiled as he heard this, even in the very presence of the dreaded Sahib himself.

'I will give her a week to come back, or two weeks if she wishes it,' said he.

'Two days will be enough,' said Nazi; 'you can come for me to my sister's in two days.'

Rugber returned home that day loud in his praises of English jurisprudence, and of the wisdom and equity of the Sahib-log.

In two days he presented himself at the cottage of Nazi's sister, to bring his wife back with all dignity. The sister met him at the door.

'Where is Nazi? she asked.

'You trifle with me,' said Rugber; tell her I have come for her myself.'

'I have not seen her since she went last to court,' said the poor woman.

It was too true. Poor Nazi was missing, and has been missing ever since. Doubtless at the bottom of some well, or amid the slimy mudlining the bed of some pond or stream, all that was mortal of the first wife of Rugber remains. Search was made for her, but without avail.

A similar case to the above will be found reported in the *Decisions of the Suddor Dewauny Adawlut of the North-Western Provinces*—published by authority, vol. ii., Calcutta, 1861, page 128; and with a similar result as far as the ultimate judgment is concerned, although in that case the wife had never actually lived with her husband, and had contracted what she considered to be a second marriage, relying 'on the alleged custom of her caste—the dheers—which on reference to the Hindu law officer was found to have no authority in the Shasturs.'

These cases are sufficient to prove that however smoothly the practice of polygamy may run in the homes of the wealthy where it has been the custom for more than one generation, the thriving citizen does not give the one wife of his days of poverty a married helpmate without domestic troubles, if not a domestic revolution

GOVERNMFNT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, to the address of the Government of India, is published for general information:—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Mr. W. B. Jones, of the Bengal Civil Service, has reported his arrival in England, and he states that he has forwarded his Furlough Certificate to the "Auditor of India Accounts," under instructions to that effect which he received from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Such instructions, if really given, are manifestly erroneous. It can hardly be necessary for me to remind you that the Auditor of Accounts of the Secretary of State in Council is not on the Establishment of the India Office.

I have therefore to request that in future Officers may be directed to send their Furlough Certificates, and similar documents, to the Under-Secretary of State for India at the same time that they report their arrival in this country.—I have the honour to be, &c.

C. WOOD.

FIELD-MARSHAL WRANGEL has ordered that German shall be used for worship and teaching in all parts of Schleswig except one parish; the people *may*, however, use Danish in services for the sick under certain circumstances. Eighty thousand Danes, and as many Frisians, are therefore compelled to use German against their will by the power which is killing Danes and Germans by the thousand to prevent Germans being forced to learn Danish. But then the German is "the language of civilization," and of all princes, except Napoleon, the Sultan, and Victor Emanuel, throughout Europe.—*Spectator.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 21ST.

Harcourt, Lieutenant, late 30th Bengal N. I., on private affairs, from Kurrachee.
Marshall, Lieutenant Colonel W. B., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Mooltan.
Ebden, Lieutenant V. J., 14th Regiment N. I., to join, from Kurrachee.
LeMessurier, Captain J., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Sukkur.
McQueen, Lieutenant J., 4th Punjab Infantry, on duty, from Bunnoo.
Cumberland, Captain W. B., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Bunnoo.
Wray, Lieutenant Colonel E., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Johnstone, Captain, 33rd Regiment on private affairs, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21ST.

Haggard, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Lesert, Ensign A., 56th Regiment, to join, to Deesa.
Clarke, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, to Mhow.
Maitland, Surgeon Major, Staff, on privilege leave, to Belgaum.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1864.

The subjoined War Office Circular is published and made applicable in India. The recoveries will be calculated at 2s. 0½d. the rupee:—

WAR OFFICE, 14*th August* 1863.

Referring to the War Office Circular No. 616, of the 3rd August 1860, specifying the amounts which are to be charged to a Soldier to replace Medals wilfully made away with or lost through carelessness or neglect, Earl de Grey and Ripon has directed that such stoppages should in future be made at the undermentioned rates, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
For a Crimean or China Medal	0	7	0
For each Clasp	0	1	0
For a Kaffir War Medal, or Medal for Good Conduct or Distinguished Service	0	7	0
For a Medal granted for Service in Pegu, Cabul, the Sutlej, Punjaub, and Burmah Campaigns	0	9	3
For each Clasp	0	1	1½
For a Medal granted for Service in the Campaign in Persia, or during the Indian Mutiny	0	7	6
For each Clasp	0	1	6
For a Victoria Cross	1	4	0

It should be clearly understood that Her Majesty's Government cannot replace a Medal or decoration granted by a foreign power. EDWARD LUGARD.

To Officers Commanding Regiments and Depot Battalions, &c.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1864.

The order dated 5th March 1864, by Major General Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, directing Surgeon Major Wyllie to officiate as Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Ahmedabad, is confirmed.

Major W. R. Houghton, Staff Corps, has been appointed a Special Assistant Engineer in the Department of Public Works.

Bombay Castle, 19th April 1864.

The Division Order by Major General Honner, C. B., Commanding Sind Division, dated Kurrachee 29th March 1864, appointing Captain Thoyts, Brigade Major, Kurrachee, in addition to his own duties, to perform those of Military Paymaster, Sind Division, until further orders as a temporary measure, is cofirmed.

Ensign C. M. Tubbs, H. M.'s 93rd Regt., has been appointed Sub-Assistant Superintendent in the Guzerat Revenue Survey.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor Patrick Callaghan, to be Conductor.

Store and Park Serjeant and Acting Sub-Conductor James Fitzgerald, to be Sub-Conductor.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 20th April.

Head Quarters Camp Kurtarpoor, 23rd March 1864.

With reference to G. O. dated the 30th November last, it is notified that the exemption from examination for promotion therein authorized applies only to the Senior Lieutenant of each of the new Line Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry on that date.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Brevet Major A. T. Welsh, 109th Foot.
Lieutenant F. C. Hudson, 109th Foot.
Ensign E. E. Gibson, 103rd Foot.

Staff Assistant Surgeon C. M. Cuffe, is attached to the 28th Foot at Bombay until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Captain W. Franklin, 44th Foot, from 1st to 21st May, in extension on private affairs.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 21st April.

Mr. W. O. Jones, Mate, arrived from Kurrachee this day by the steamer *Victoria*, is directed to join the *Berenice*, as 2nd Officer.

Mr. C. Ball, 2nd Officer of the *Berenice*, is directed to join the *Mahi*, as Mate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1864.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the adjournment of the Poona Court of Small Causes for three weeks, from the 2nd proximo instead of from the 2nd instant as notified on the 6th instant.

Mr. F. H. Souter received charge of the offices of Deputy Commissioner and Acting Commissioner of Police on the 13th instant.

Mr. J. F. Armstrong, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee; Captain F. J. T. Ross, 2nd Class Deputy Collector at Hyderabad; and Mr. W. Foxton, 3rd Class Deputy Collector in Sind, are invested with the powers of a Magistrate, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in the Districts to which they have been respectively appointed.

Mr. Robert Hannay has been appointed a member of the Commission to carry out the provisions of Act XXXII. of 1860 in the Town and Island of Bombay, vice Mr. T. F. Gray, resigned.

Rao Bahadoor Mulhar Succaram to be dufterdar to the Collector of Poona, and Rao Bahadoor Narayen Abbajee to be Probationary Dufterdar to the Collector of Rutnagherry.

Mr. T. H. Merrit is appointed to act as Inspector under the Cotton Frauds Act, for Surat and Broach until further orders.

Mr. H. D. Rae, Assistant Superintendent Guzerat Revenue Survey, is permitted to resign the service of Government from the 6th instant.

Major A. H. Curtis to be President of the Municipal Commission, Bombay, vice Mr. Forjett, subject to any changes which may take place in the constitution of the Municipality.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Cooverjee Dorabjee is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd class, with effect from the 12th instant, the date of his passing the prescribed examination

Captain G. A. Searle, Special Assistant Engineer,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

Canara, is allowed to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate for one month, preparatory to obtaining leave of absence to Europe.

Mr. E. Compton, Assistant Engineer, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for six months on private affairs.

Mr. F. R. Griffith, C. E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Ahmednuggur and Nassick, assumed charge of the office of the Executive Engineer of those Stations on the 15th April 1864.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay :—

Andrew Grant, Esq.; George Inverarity, Esq.; and Dadoba Pandoorung, Esq.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
21	Dalhousie (s)	Morland	Kurrachee April 18
	Victoria (s)	Arnot	Bussora April 1.
	Shannon	Dunbar	Liverpool Nov. 16
	Harvest Home	Vicks	Moulmain.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
21	Box	Nacoda	Bunder Abass.
	Maria	Tenton	Moulmein.
	Tomogonops	Poe	Liverpool.
	Orso	Malam	Liverpool.
	Alabama	Hellenbroach	Rangoon.
	Nerbudda	Nacoda	Rangoon.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat and Gogo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H. M.'s Steam Ship *Dalhousie*, from Kurrachee.—Lieutenant Colonel Marshall and 2 children; Captain Cumberland; Lieutenant McQueen; Lieutenant Colonel Hire; Revd. C. Sloggett; Lieutenant Harcourt; Captain LeMessurier; Lieutenant Ebden; Mr. F. D. Forsyth; 8 followers Sinde Horse; 1 prisoner and 2 children H. M.'s 109th Regt.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Victoria*, from Fao.—Sighted steam ship *Comorin* on the 20th instant, at 3-30 P. M., with a buggalow in tow steaming southward.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer *Telegraph*, for Surat.

Ship *Arracan*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d. p. ton.
	Readyships	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. „
	Not ready	No offers.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. to £11 5s. 0d. „
London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. } Nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. } Nominal.
	Coffee	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. „
	Goods in cases	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d. „
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		No offers.
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Thursday, 21st April, 1864.

London.

Octovia—202 cases dry ginger, 258 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

Rowena—1 case tortoisshells, 59 lbs., Dawood Hossum.

Salamanca—1 case sundries, Treacher & Co.

Liverpool.

Algiers—7 bales cotton, 24½ cwt., M. P. B. Cola & Co.; 46 bales wool, 138 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 67 bales cotton, 234 cwt., W. Bogle & Co.; 3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., M. and P. B. Colah & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Sewjee Sozpall.

Anonyma—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Arracana—200 bales wool, 600 cwt., E. and H. Sapoorjee & Co.

Baron Macauly—40½ bales wool, 121½ cwt., Luckmedass Khimjee.

British Crown—107 bales cotton, 374½ cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy & Co.; 20 bales wool, 60 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 19 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Erany; 27 bales cotton, 94½ cwt., Topun Enderjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Narronjee.

Bulwark—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., M. and M. Hirjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

City of Manchester—142 bales cotton, 497 cwt., Ruttonjee Edulijee; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Hormusjee Dadabhoy.

Clarendon—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Premchund Roychund.

Concordia—100 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Velljee Narronjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy.

East.—100 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Edmund Graham—100 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Woomersy Velljee & Co.

Forest Queen.—252 bags linseed, 378 cwt., Hirjoe Ludhabhoy.

Glenelva—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hirjee Ludha.

Harmonides.—51 bags Myrobolum, 25½ cwt., Jeatha Ludhany; 150 bales wool 450 cwt., B. & H. Sapoorjee & Co.

Jason—1 bale wool 3 cwt., Dyall Virjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,75) cwt., S. & B. Nanabhoy; 51 bales wool, 153 cwt., Heramond Khauldass; 11 bales cotton, 38½ cwt., Dyall Virjee; 46 bales cotton, 161 cwt., Jeevunram Toolseeram; 200 bales Munjeets 6951 13lbs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

Khirkham.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Campbell Mitchell & Co; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., A. C. Brice & Co.

Lady Clarendon.—100 bales cotton, 73½ cwt., Jeatha Coresy; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Marietta.—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Govindjee Progjee; 36 bales cotton, 126 cwt., Bhanjee Nursy & Co; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Comberson & Co.

Militus.—3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Sorabjee Hormusjee.

Otago.—306 bundles Linseed 150 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Palmerston.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.

Priam.—170 bales cotton, 595 cwt., Dadabhoy Cama & Co; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Comberson & Co.

Protector.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Govindjee Pragjee; 32½ bales cotton, 115½ cwt., Hurridass Cullianjee.

Robert Ritson.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee & Co; 540 bundles coiryarn 64½ cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

Sammendal.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., C. Furdoonjee & Co.

Uncas—47 bales cotton, 164½ cwt., H. Poveunmull; 31 bales cotton, 93 cwt., J. Visram; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy.

Wm. Chandler.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Zambia.—45 bales cotton, 141 cwt., Mooktashaw; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nensy; 60 bales cotton, 180 cwt., Maneckchund Toolseedass.

Havre.

Ceres—132 bales cotton, 462 cwt., S. Tyebjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service*—7½ Chests M. opium 149 lb. each Khatesy Jokee; 163 bundles Fishmaws, 50 qr. 21 lb. Somjeebhoy Visram; 51 packages Bhasabole 50 cwt., 4 packages sundries, Dinshaw Dadabhoy; 36 chests M. opium 146 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena & Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 16)
950 Octavia, Bristow.—W. Nicol & Co.
728 Rowena, Bilton—Fulcher, Cooper & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

858 Anonyma, Cuthbertston—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Mar. 12)
1001 Algiers, Buchanan—M. N. Melissa. (c. l. April 3)
979 Baron Macauley—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 2)
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
1382 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 7)
686 City of Manchester—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Apr. 4)
972 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
883 Clarendon, Vongall—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1549 Clasmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.
579 Colonist, Gibson.—W. Nicol & Co.
1090 Chippewa—M. N. Melissa.
998 Diadem, Card—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 13)
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—C. Parsons & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1250 East, Callender—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1094 Edmund, Graham—McIntyre Grey & Co. (c.l. Mar. 31)
1066 Egeria, Peel—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. April 7)
849 Etna, Hughes,—J. Clover & Co.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c. l. March 28)
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—F. Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
650 Gladstone.—M. Nesserwanjee Melissa. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1454 Golden Dream, Brown, Lawrence & C. (discharging.)
1045 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1562 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
893 J. Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 5)
1022 Jason, Barclay—Cursetjee and Eduljee. (c. l. April 4)
1707 King of Algeria, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Apr. 6)
1061 Kirkham—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)
1344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. April 4)
1036 Marian Moore, Munce—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
749 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co.
990 Montrose, McIntyre—L. Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
783 Orso, Malvern—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 25)
1001 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
990 Owen Glendower, Norris—Macnee & Co.
1338 Princess Alexandra—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 4)
682 Priam, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
1097 Palmerston.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 13)
641 Robert Ritson.—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
1161 Simoom, Murphy—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—J. Clover & Co.
697 Tomogonops.—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. (c. l. Mar. 3)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
643 Vanguard, Connell—L. Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
1015 William Carvill—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
841 William Chandler.—B. H. Cama (c. l Mar. 11)
1120 Zambia, Willer—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
808 Louisa, Tillman.—Framjee Dubash.

FOR HAVRE.

510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16
861 Ceres, Cuchlane—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 6)

FOR CALCUTTA.

945 Countess Russell,—A. H. Huschke & Co.
892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
618 Futtay Salam.
1188 Lady Franklin—Blay & Mackintosh. (c. l. April 4)
893 Scindia, Carr.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST.

Arabia—H. M. Sedick & Co.
576 Krisna,—Fulcher Cooper & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA KURRACHEE.

558 Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co.

FOR CHINA.

1094 United Service (s) Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 6)

FOR MOULMAIN.

747 Maria,—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

739 Chanticleer, White—H. M. Seedick.
Kate Gregory—Robinson & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1160 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1197 Aracana, Hatfield.
938 Alabama, Hellenbrick—Wallace & Co.
679 Asteroid, Gardener.
1261 Alnegar—Martin, Young & Co.
1466 Advance—Stenhouse & Co.
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.
1403 Birmingham,—B. H. Cama & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner.
569 City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1250 Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & C.
1179 Evelyn, Boag.—The Captain.
Euphemus, Profumo.
364 Fatal Currim—H. M. Sedick.
733 Forest Queen—E. Bates & Co.
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.
450 Gertrude.
949 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
H. M. Str. Hornet.
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
394 Harold,—Framjee Sands & Co.
877 Houghton, Stearns Hobart & Co.
1197 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
1353 Herefordshire, Walker.
Mahomed Shah—F. A. Freeman.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.
1145 James Seddon, Jeffries—W. A. Graham & Co.
1363 King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
1069 May Queen, Pennie, Merwanjee N. Melissa.
701 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed.
1100 North East—Boyd—M. N. Bhownuggaree.
1094 Ontario Villacott, Ewart, Latham & Co.
847 Ophir, Miles.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1164 Robinson Crusoe, Woodlock—J. Clover & Co.
810 Regina, Brown.
794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co.
939 Sattara, Killick—Nixon & Co.
893 Sebastian Cabot, Steele, Ewart, Latham & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott.
1075 Statelie—Coupland & Co.
722 Sultana, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1179 Shen Shah,—Gillham.—H. M. Sedick.
1071 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.
265 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Thule (s)
1294 Tweed—Leckie & Co.
1250 Victoria, Leask—Coupland & Co.
899 Wurtemberg, Chase,—Wallace & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—April 11, *Speedy*, Dibbs, from Bombay 18th March; and *Chatsworth*, Incker, from Melbourne 17th February; 12, *Nubia*, Gaby, from Suez 22nd, touched at Aden 28th March, Galle 6th and Madras 9th April; *Lady Canning*, Wells, from Port Blair 6th April; and *Ellen Foster*, Robinson, from Galle 22nd March.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 19TH APRIL 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 2nd April 1864.	From 3rd to 9th Apr. 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
„ 1863-64	9,727	359	10,086
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
„ 1863-64	2,112	18	2,130

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 12th Apr. 1864.	From 13th to 19th Apr. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	12	*45,455
„ 1863-64	7,911½	751	1½	8,662½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	...	...	½	*4,410½
„ 1863-64	2,045½	10	½	2,055½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 12th Apr. 1864.	From 13th to 19th Apr. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	44,962½	36½	44,999	456
„ 1863-64	6,559	212½	6,771½	1,891
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	4,252½	...	4,252½	158
„ 1863-64	1,661½	19	1,680½	375

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 13TH TO 19TH APRIL 1864.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *United Service*	36½
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *United Service*	231½
Total	268

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 20th April 1864.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 9/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/8d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	98
China	60 Do. do.	222

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	[illegible] pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	205 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	20 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	70 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	225 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	120	......	100 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	37 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 45,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200		Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500		Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850		Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 95 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 140 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 485 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	200 p. ct. noml.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
„ Loan 1835-36	95¼
„ Loan 1842-43	95¼
„ Loan 1854-55	95¼
New Five per Cent. Loan	104¾ to 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	112¾ to 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 210
Carolus	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 230
German Crowns	„ 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 222
Bar Silver	„ 105-8
Gold Leaf	„ 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (20th April 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 572 to 585
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 590 to 595
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„ 590 to 595
New Oomravuttee	„ 520 to 525
Old Dharwar Sawgined	„ 525 to 530
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 515 to 520
New Veeravul	„ 525 to 528
New Khandeish	„ 510 to 515
New Poratchee	„ 530 to 532
New Accote	„ 540 to 545
New Mangalore	„ 535 to 540
New Hinghunghaut	„ 610 to 615
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,490.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	6 2 to 6 4 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„ 5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	„ 31 to 32. „ 33 to 34.
Niger	„ 27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, ESQ.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, ESQ.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, ESQ., *Chairman.*
The Honerable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, ESQ.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s.	1½d. per Rupee.
Three „ „	2s.	0¾d. do.
Two „ „	2s.	0⅝d. do.
One „ „	2s.	0½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England.	2s.	0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.	2s.	0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per ct.	per an.
do. 9 do. do.	5½ do	do.
do. 6 do. do.	5 do.	do.
do. 4 do. do.	4½ do.	do.
do. 3 do. do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „	5 „	„
Do. „ 12 „ „	6 „	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 1⅜d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 1¼d.	„
3 Do.	at 2s. 1d.	„
2 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	„
1 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0¼d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5	„
Do. 12 do.	6	„

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1⅜d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 1d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
„ On demand		2s. 0d.	„
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11½d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months	10 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 6 do.	4 „	„
Do. 12 do.	6 „	„

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.

WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)	GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
H. FORMAN, ESQ. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)	ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.	CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, ESQ.	PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 1d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain	3 „
„ 6 „ „	5 „
„ 12 „ „	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, ESQ.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee
„ 4 do.	2s.	1⅛d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	„
„ 1 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	„
„ On demand do.	2s.	0¼d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 3 do.	4 do.	do.
Do. 6 do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(RS. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
„ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
„ 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
„ 1 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
„ On Demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays 10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „	at 2s. 0¾d.	„
Do. „ Demand	2s. 0¼d.	„
Do. Scotland „	2s. 0¼d.	„
Do. Ireland „	2s. 0¼d.	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	2s. 0d.	„

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per ct.	per annum
Do. 3 months sight	3 „	
Do. 6 „	4 „	
Do. 12 „	5 „	

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 8, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
Sight	2s. 0¼d.	„
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-66 cts.	„
3 Do. Do.	„ 2-61	„
Sight	„ 2-55	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(*With power to increase.*)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde Punjab, and Delhi Railways.)

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)
ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)
SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
JOHN THORNTON, Esq., (late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.)
GEORGE WORMS Esq., (of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.)

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Bankers in Scotland.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Bankers in Ireland.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

IN INDIA.

NEALE, PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director.)

Branches.

BOMBAY	A. Mackintosh, Esq., Manager.
KURRACHEE	R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq., Manager.
LAHORE	W. J. Oliver, Esq., Acting Manager.

Other Branches in course of being opened.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange :—

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates :—

Repayble on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice	at 3 per ct.	per an
6 „	at 5 „	„
12 „	at 6 „	„

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends, ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 5th April 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD BOILERS AND IRON.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard.

Old Boilers ex "Aden."
One lot of old Iron, &c.

Bombay, 22nd April 1864. MENESSE & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

SALE OF GREY PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a few bales of Grey Shirtings, Jacconets, 1 case of Silk Handkerchiefs, 2 cases of Cotton coloured Handkerchiefs, and 1 case Silk Dhoties.

AN AUCTION SALE OF EUROPE FANCY GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Europe Fancy Goods, comprising of small Oil Paintings in Gilt and other Frames, Papier Mache Work Boxes, sets of Tea Trays 3 in a set, Blotting Portfolios, Ivory and Mother O'Pearl handled Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Sporting, Sailor, Pocket, and Spring Knives, Knife Sharpeners, Russia, Mahogany, and Walnutwood Writing Desks with Dressing Cases, Photographic assorted Albums, Marine Glasses, Despatch Bags of various kinds, Mahogany Stereoscopes and Slides, Rosewood Liquor Cases, Jewel Boxes, Fans, and Miscellaneous articles, &c.

Also, 200 oz. of Fresh Quinine, in 1 oz. Glass Bottle.
6 English Iron Rats.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons" with Sounding Board and Music Stool. Price moderate to effect quick sale.

Few Boxes of best Congou and Green Tea, 10 and 13 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500 each.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 „ „ Madapollams.
900 „ „ Jacconets.
300 „ „ Domestic.
A few Bales Twist.

On account of the Concerned landed ex *Sultana*.—

A very handsome Barouch, Glass enclosure, with Pole, Lamps, &c.

SALE OF OOMRAVUTTEE AKOTE COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 4 P. M., on the Cotton Green, Colaba, by order and in the depot of Shaw Vurudhman Premjee, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ward and Warland the first purchaser—

25 Candies Oomravuttee Akote Cotton.

TERMS OF SALE.—25 per cent deposit shall be required on the Lot being knocked down.

SALE OF JEYPOOR ZILLAH COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Cotton Green, Colaba, by order and in the depot of Messrs. Canjee Lilladhur & Co., on account and at the risk of Shaw Ramjee Jaitha, the first purchaser—

152 Candies Jeypoor Zillah Cotton.

TERMS OF SALE.—25 per cent deposit shall be required on the Lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOOD STEAM SHIP "PHLOX."

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the good Steam Ship *Phlox*, W. MOYLAN, Commander, with Anchors, Cable, Chain, Sails, Boats, Machinery, and every thing appertaining to her as she shall then lie in Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars, condition of sale, and inventory of Stores, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT TARDEO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, opposite the Cowasjee Nanabhoy Spinning and Weaving Manufactory, Tardeo, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of a gentleman proceeded to England, the same comprising Dining, Drawing-room, Pier, Work and Writing Tables, Dining Room, Drawing-room, and Easy Chairs, Hat and Gown Stands, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Bookshelves, Foot Stools, Side Boards, Tea Caddy and Teapoys, Screens, Camp and Baby's Cots, Wardrobes, Fourpost Bedstead, Dressing and Bath Room Furniture, Pictures, two light Argand Lustre, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Dispense and Cookroom Articles, Cut Glass-ware, Decanters, Handsome Dinner Dessert and Breakfast Services, Plated Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Dish Covers, Cruet and Pickle Frames, &c. &c.

125 Choice Plants, in Pots.

AT 1 P. M.

Unless previously disposed of privately,

An Elegant light Victoria Sociable by McNaught and Smith.

A Brougham with Lamps, Pole and Shafts.
A Pair of Bay Horses.
A set of plated Double Harness, &c. &c.
No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT, MATERIALS, BUNGALOWS, &c., CONNECTED WITH No. 12 CONTRACT G. I. P. R.

In the early part of next month, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, for and by desire of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors, all the Materials, Plant, &c., connected with No. 12 contract G. I. P. R., comprising Waggon Wheels and Axles, Temporary Rails, Cast Iron Gas or Water 1½ inch Piping, Round, Square, and Flat Iron Steel, Cast and Blister, Circular, Cross-cut and up-right Saws, Saw Benches, Smith and Fitters Tools, of every kind, Masons' and Carpenters' ditto, Pig Lead, Bolts and Nuts, Platelayers Bars, Drivels, Cart Axles, Iron Pulley Blocks, Chains and Tackle, Augurs and Vices, Derrick Heads, Pug Mills, Brick Compressing Machines, Patent Fuse for Blasting, &c.

ALSO

1,200 Logs of Nassick Teak.

And if not previously disposed of by private contract,

A substantially-built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out flower garden, and situate in Egutpoora, on a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk from the Railway Station. When the Thull Ghaut Railway line is completed this will prove a most valuable property, and will be as desirable and of as easy access almost as either Lanowlee or Matheran.

Fuller particulars will shortly appear, and all applications anent these matters should be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

DIVING APPARATUS.

Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A. Siebe, London.

TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.

A well assorted Invoice of Gas Piping comprising Piping of different sizes—Tees Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow, Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.

ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.

A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.

Bombay, 22nd April 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL have on sale at their Godowns, 2, Dean Lane, Corrugated Iron, Lead Piping and Felt Roofing, Cable Chain and Shackles.

Bryant and May's special Safety Matches.
A few Terry's Rifles and Adam's Revolvers.
A few cases of Mumm's well known Sparkling Wines.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to

Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.

Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

FOR SALE—

Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

A FIRST-RATE selection of JEWELLERY &c., received by the last Overland Mail from well known houses both in London and Paris, as follows :—

Albert Ladies' Neck Chains, from Rs. 40, 50, 75 to 150.

Do. Gentlemen's Watch Guards, from Rs. 35, 40, 56 to 125.

Gold Lockets of various patterns Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamond, Ruby, and Painted from Rs. 20, 30, 40 to 60.

Bright Gold Locket, enameled and plain, from Rs. 8, 10, 12 to 15.

Best Electro Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, engraved, plain, and mother o' pearl in Morocco cases, from Rs. 10, 15 to 20.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses and Pocket Books, from Rs. 2, 3 to 5.

Gentlemen's Indian Rubber and Cane Walking Sticks, from Rs. 3, 4 to 6.

Different sorts of Scents, Rs. 2.

Flower Vases, from Rs. 2, 4, 6 to 10 per pair.

Albums, from Rs. 8 to 4.

Stereoscopic Slides, colored and plain, from Rs. 6 to 9 per dozen.

Do. Album for Carte de Visites Rs. 12 each.

Complete Albums with Carte de Visite, from Rs. 10 to 25 each.

Cart de Visite, colored and plain, from Rs. 6 to 12 per doz.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diamond Rings, from Rs. 60, 75, 150 to 250.

Photographic cases for Portraits, from Rs. 1, 2 to 4.

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fawcett Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HUNT & Co.,

OF POONA AND SECUNDERABAD,

MESS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

BEG to inform their friends and the Public that they have opened an establishment at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, and trust that by keeping up a constant supply of the best of every description of Goods, and selling at the lowest possible price to merit an extension of the very liberal support they have received at their Houses at POONA and SECUNDERABAD.

JEWELLRY.

HUNT & Co.'s STOCK OF JEWELLRY comprises selections from the celebrated Houses of "EMANUEL," Jeweller to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, LONDON, and RYDER and other first class Firms, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Albert and Guard Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Necklets, Ear-rings, Brooches, Pins, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Studs, Buttons, Crosses, Solitaires, Clasps, Charms, and a splendid selection of Garnet Jewellry, HUNT & Co. invite the attention of the CRAFT to their large assortment of MASONIC JEWELS and CLOTHING.

ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

HUNT & Co. INVITE special attention to the rare articles of virtu which they have purchased from the MANUFACTURER ELKINGTON & Co., and which were exhibited by that FIRM at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862. GILT and OXIDE TANKARD subject "LION and TIGER HUNTING," POMPEII WINE JUGS, POMPEII CUPS, GILT and OXIDE JUGS subject "GALATIA," GILT and OXIDE ROSE WATER DISH subject the "COMBAT OF THE AMAZONS," by "Vichte," Grecian Inkstands, Casket, from the FOURTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, ORIGINAL CARD CASES and PAPER KNIVES.

JET. JET. JET.

Ornaments of every description in the best WHITLEY JET. *Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Eardrops, Solitaires, Sleeve Links, Studs, Buttons, &c., &c.,*

FANCY GOODS.

HUNT & Co., find it useless to attempt a description of the large and varied stock of FANCY GOODS of every description on hand, they therefore solicit an inspection

BOOTS AND SHOES.

An extensive assortment of the best London-made, BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS in the newest style for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

HUNT & Co. have just received the newly invented SEMI-GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE by "COLLARD & COLLARD." This instrument is so constructed that although it possess the full power of the Grand, the dimensions are only those of the ordinary square. Also a splendid COTTAGE PIANFORTE by the same makers.

TO SMOKERS.

HUNT & Co. beg to call the attention of SMOKERS to their large and unrivalled selection of MERSCHAUM IMITATION, and BRIAR ROOT PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS; also YORK RIVER, SHAG, BIRDS EYE, CUT CAVENDISH, LATAKIA, SMOKING MIXTURE also the finest MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

OILMANS' STORES.

Every article comprised in the general term OILMANS. STORES can be obtained at HUNT & Co's. HAMS. BACON, and CHEESE received by each Overland Mail. LARGE STOCKS OF GOODS ex *Monarchy, Gertrude, Morayshire, Daphne, Defiance, Tartar, Carribbean, Duleep Sing, Sir Jamsetjee Family,* and other ships shortly expected.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq.	W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq.	W. N. de Mattos, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.	John Ogle, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.	Rowand Ronald, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.	E. G. Tinker, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq.	Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.	Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.	James Motton, Esq.
	Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.	John H. Watt, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

"THIS IS THE BONUS YEAR."—PROPOSALS should be lodged with the Agents on or before 25th May 1864, when the books close for the third Investigation and Division of Profits. All persons who may effect Policies, before that date will be entitled to share in the division to be then made.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWEDL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(*Fire and Marine Branches.*)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from treinnial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages. :—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—MEDICINAL EXCELLENCE.—To purify both solids and fluids composing the human body, to cleanse without weakening, and stimulate without irritating, any torpid organ; to confirm each regular, and correct each faulty, function, are the merits claimed for Holloway's Pills. And how wonderfully they display these qualities is experienced by multitudes, who voluntarily record the cures this purifying medicine has effected. To the so-called *bilious*, these Pills are especially serviceable, as they promote the secretion of pure bile, and hasten its direct passage to and through the bowels. Holloway's Pills have proved themselves the greatest blessings to thousands labouring under a complication of nervous hypochondriacal symptoms which were slowly and certainly wearing out both body and mind.

Printed and Published by WILLIAM CHARMAN, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, No. 39, Meoow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements' Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI, & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs PHAROAH & Co.